



don't believe everything you hear

journal of student initiatives in community health inc issue 1 1992

Student Initiatives in Community Health Inc (SICH) is a national network of students interested in a range of issues including the promotion of community health and the social view of health. SICH's focus is on radical social change, community involvement in health and education and politicising health issues. We aim to address the structural factors which cause ill health and develop projects, campaigns and policies aimed at overcoming inequalities and injustice.

There are SICH members on most campuses throughout Australia. We have workshops, conferences, produce publications, co-ordinate the placement of students in community settings and run lots of different projects and campaigns. We welcome the involvement of students from all disciplines.

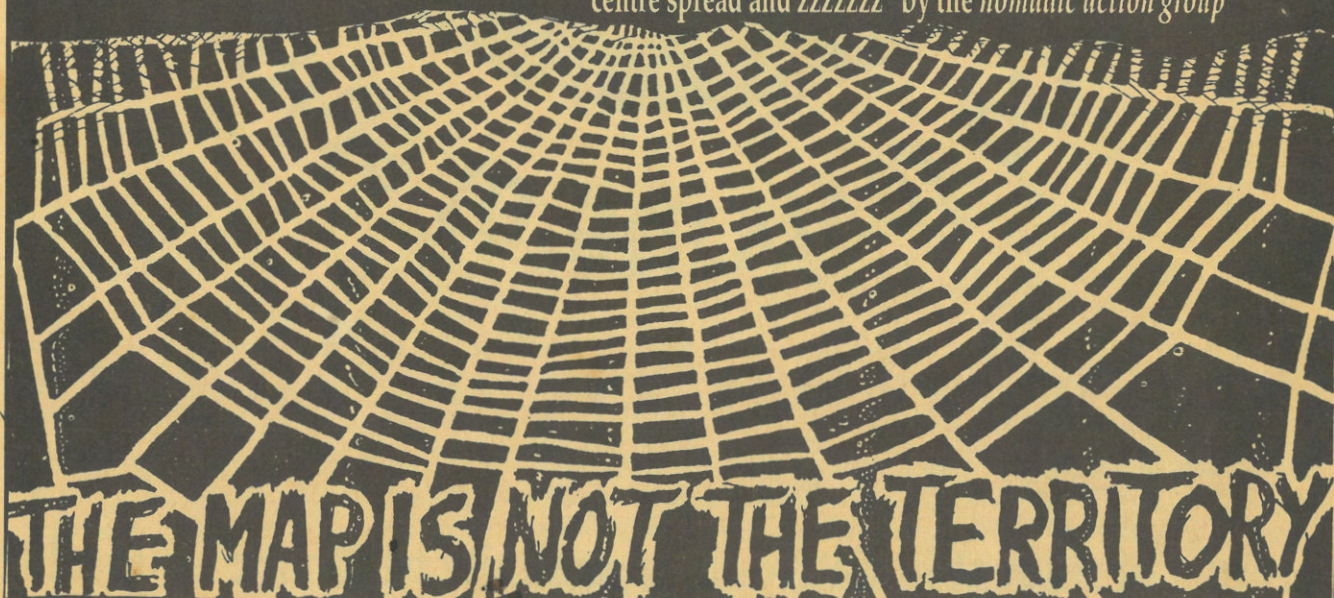
The national office in sydney is open monday-friday 9am-5pm. tinzar lwyn, the national co-ordinator, is on the office monday - friday, allan rees, the national administrator, wednesday-friday, and justine davis, the resource worker monday-wednesday. The office is at 27-33 Spring St, Bondi Junction, on the second floor. We have computers, a photocopier, layout facilities and a library available for students use. If you want information (or just a cup of coffee) drop in or give us a call on (02) 389 1700.

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health centre leaflets anti depo campaign leaflet •
• and everyone else who helped •
centre spread and 'zzzzzzz' by the nomadic action group



Welcome to the machine

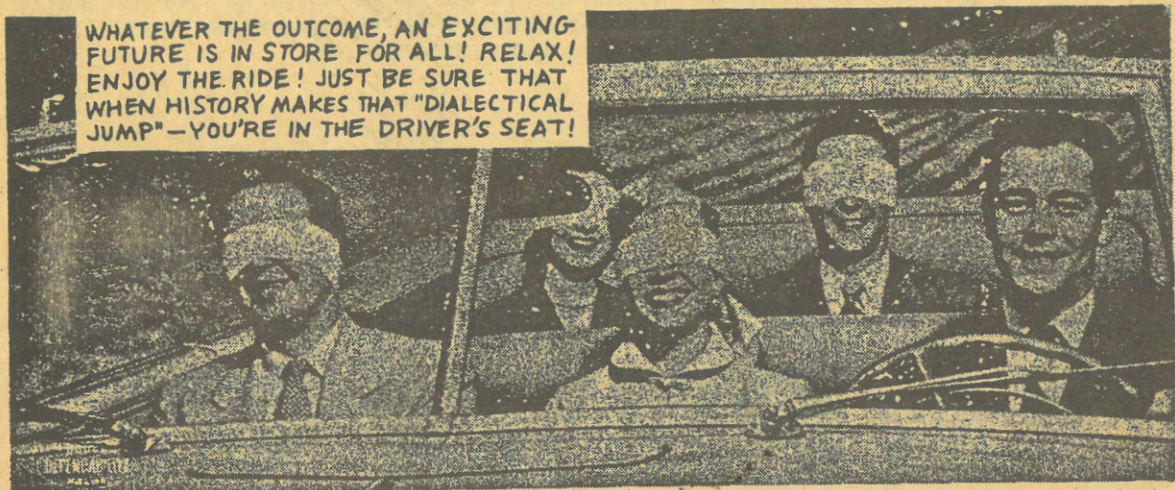
If you managed to get here in 1992 you're luckier than you may know ; there were 50,000 more students than places in universities this year.

And once you're here, you have to contend with tutorials (also known as 'small group learning' by those with a sense of humour or history) which are more like lectures, lectures which are more peak hour trains, and courses more like assembly lines, inadequate resources, dangerous study surroundings (including asbestos in walls, lack of ventilation, inadequate safety measures etc) 'rationalisation' of courses that taught critical thinking (this means they're not there anymore), being treated as dependant on your parents until you're 25 (yeah for sure!).....and then on top of all that there's the day to day problems of existence....finding somewhere to live, eating, studying, finding a job, balancing it all and trying to have a life as well.

and what if it's not everything you were hoping for? Everyone just seems to be pitted against each other. what you're learning is worth shit. When it comes down to it, you don't want to be just another cog in the machine.

There are still spaces for resistance though. SICH is just one of many groups all over the place that offer alternatives ; that allow you to read between the lines. Contact your student association, if you think that what 'they' say may not be all there is. Don't believe everything you hear. ask. question. challenge. provoke. education is about change, not keeping things the way they are.

this is your space. write on it. make it your future.



Aboriginal rights

KOORIE LANGUAGE- Don't fall into the racist trap

Have you ever wondered why sometimes we are described as 'Aborigines' and sometimes as 'Aboriginals'? The word 'aborigine' is a noun which refers to an indigenous group of ANY country. It is a term which the English first used to describe our people when they invaded this country. As the name of a group of people, placing us in a hodge podge of peoples, without giving us a named identity. Into this linguistic 'stew' they have also placed the people of the Torres Strait Islands, whose languages and culture differ considerably from ours. In response to Koorie demands, some attempt was made to make us a little more distinctive by spelling 'aborigine' with a capital 'A'.

The word 'aboriginal' is an adjective or describing word used to describe something associated with Aborigines, e.g. 'aboriginal paintings'. So why is the form 'Aboriginals' used ungrammatically, as a noun, when the word today should be 'Aborigine'?

With a few exceptions, eg Commonwealth and Victorian Departments of Education, you will notice government departments always refer to Australian Koories as 'Aboriginals'. This is because they were instructed to do so. To find out the reason we must go back to 1901. The law at the time gave the Commonwealth power to legislate in relation to any group of people, except aboriginal natives. Thus, through British law and the use of the term 'aboriginal natives', we were denied an identity as a race of people (popular belief at the time being that Koories were dying out anyway). An 'opinion' was sought from government legal officers, who advised that 'aboriginal natives' should continue to be excluded and that we should be known as aboriginal citizens or natives (note the small 'a') The term 'aboriginal' (meaning aboriginal native or citizen) came into use as a noun.

The worst thing about the use of the word 'Aboriginal' is that it places us into the category of being a nonexistent people, thus sustaining (as no doubt is intended) the 'legality' of the TERRA NULLIUS annexation of our land. Misuse of the English language in this word reinforces the attempts to wipe out our identity and our race.

Just as the English, Dutch, and French are referred to be the specific names of their group, we should be demanding that the nondescript terms applied to us by speakers of the English language be dropped and that the names which we use to describe ourselves and others of our race be used. Koorie is the name by which those of us living in NSW, Vic and Tassie refer to ourselves and others of our race. Murrie is the Queensland term, Nyunga in WA and so on. LEARN THEM ALL and USE THEM appropriately!

Dr Eve Fesl, (GabiGabi and Ganglu clans). Monash University.

abortion

It's a woman's right to choose if and when she has children. In Australia the legal situation is different in each state. For information on your state see pages 32 -33 for contact numbers. If you want to consider the possibility of having an abortion, feminist abortion clinics offer pre and post abortion counselling. If there are no clinics in your state, contact your local women's health centre for advice and assistance.

It should not be assumed that all women have similar experiences around the issue of abortion. Whilst anglo women are discouraged from terminating their pregnancies, women from non-English speaking backgrounds and Aboriginal women are encouraged to terminate their pregnancies.

Though abortion is an issue that the dominant women's movement have rallied around, many Aboriginal women have argued, that for them, the right to abortion is not such an issue. In 1987, it was reported in The Advertiser that thirteen year old Aboriginal girls were given Depo-Provera (an injectable "contraceptive") in the guise of immunization. Further, it was reported that it was a common occurrence that Aboriginal and Islander women were sterilised after child birth, without their knowledge and consent. It has often been pointed out that for Aboriginal women the issue of reproductive rights centres more on the right to have children, than the right not to have children.

AIDS

see HIV

don't believe everything you hear

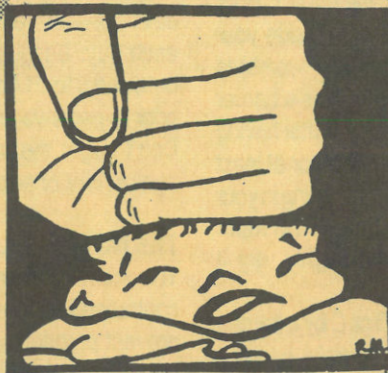
Lead between the lines

bosses

Workers' Rights

It's impossible to find employment that isn't exploitative; that's what selling your labour entails. But workers have over the years organised their collective strength to gain some rights on the job that we should all try to uphold and insist on. Australia's industrial relations system is pretty complex and legalistic (there are many laws governing employment practises, mostly through the Industrial Relations Commission and the state equivalent). Most jobs are covered by Awards which set down the minimum wages and conditions your employer must provide you with for that particular type of work. If you have a job you should check that you are receiving the award (at least) by contacting your union, the state Trades and Labour Council or the Department of Industrial Relations.

Trade Unions provide support and a structure for organising the collective strength of workers. It is through the collective strength of its members that a trade union can maintain and improve wages and conditions for its members, provide support to individual members who are facing unfair treatment from their bosses and express the political interests of workers. Join your union, but don't leave it at that. To ensure a union is representative of its members, the membership must be active within the union to recognise and prevent stale bureaucracies taking over. This is definitely not a union bash, but workers have lost when the union bureaucrats take over from the rank and file.



Discrimination

Discrimination is what happens when one person is treated differently from another for no good or relevant reason. Discrimination is rampant in our society and can be based on gender, sexuality, race, physical and intellectual ability, religion, beliefs, etc. It is never acceptable to discriminate against someone for an irrelevant reason.

If you feel you are being discriminated against unfairly, there are things you can do about it. If it is at the university, contact your student association for advice. Many universities have formal grievance procedures which you can use to make a complaint. If someone is discriminating against you chances are they are discriminating against others too, so you should do something about on everyone's behalf.

Not all forms of discrimination are illegal. Most laws that prohibit discrimination concentrate in public areas of life (like access to jobs, transport and accommodation) and not private areas of life (like who you choose as friends and invite to parties etc). There are different state laws relating to discrimination and there are also commonwealth (national) laws.

Under the Commonwealth Racial Discrimination Act it is unlawful to discriminate against someone on the basis of their race. The Sex Discrimination Act makes it unlawful to discriminate against someone because of their sex, marital status, or pregnancy, or because of characteristics imagined to be associated with a particular sex, marital status or pregnancy.

Complaints can be made to the Commissioner who investigates and tries to conciliate. If s/he cannot resolve the issue, complaints are referred to the Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission. See pages 32-33 for contact numbers.

contraception

This is not detailed guide to contraception, it is only an introductory note. If you want a more detailed explanation of the different methods contact your local women's health centre (WHC). If there isn't one near you, any of the WHC can recommend a sympathetic and supportive GP.

Convenience should not be the first consideration when we choose a method of contraception. We should not overlook issues of our own or other women's health.

THE CONTRACEPTION WE CHOOSE IS A POLITICAL ACT.

CONDOMS:

Refer to safe sex.

DIAPHRAGMS AND CAPS:

Diaphragms are a shallow dome of thin rubber. Caps are a cup or dome shaped rubber device. Both need to be fitted by you each time you have penis-vagina sex. Prior to having sex, you must insert the D or C inside your vagina so that your cervix (opening to your womb) is covered. When in place, the D or C will act as a barrier between the sperm and your uterus (womb). After having penis-vagina sex, the D or C must be left in for at least six hours, during which time any sperm remaining in your vagina dies. After removing the D or C, wash it in warm soapy water, rinsing the suds off thoroughly, dry it carefully and store in a container.

You need to be specially fitted with a D or C by a trained health worker. If you lose or gain a lot of weight, become pregnant, have an abortion or have pelvic surgery, your D or C should be re-fitted. Most women's health care workers and doctors can fit you and teach you how to insert a D or C. If you want to go for a fitting in a caring and supportive environment, go to a women's health centre near you.

Diaphragms and Caps have almost no side effects unless you are allergic to rubber (highly unlikely). Although women using a D or C do have a higher instance of Urinary Tract Infection. They are cheap to use because each one last for at least 2 years. Using a Diaphragm or Cap helps women to learn more about our own bodies. Don't forget Diaphragms and Caps DO NOT protect you or your partner against HIV or sexually transmitted infections.

PILL:

Contraceptives pills prevent pregnancy by suppressing ovulation (when the egg is released from the surface of your ovary); changing the lining of your uterus (womb) so any egg that is produced and fertilised cannot attach itself to the side of the uterus and grow into a foetus; and by thickening the mucous in the cervix (neck of womb), thus making it more difficult for sperm to penetrate the cervix and enter the uterus. Conception is halted by synthetic hormones in the pill which imitate the bodies natural Oestrogen and Progesterone (Oestrogen and Progesterone are crucial hormones in the reproductive system).

The pill has many different possible side effects associated with its use: the more serious of which includes, its association with cervical, breast and uterine cancers. The pill has been marketed for so long as a "safe" and "convenient" contraceptive, overlooking the issue of concern for women's health.

Don't forget the pill DOES NOT protect you or your partner against HIV or sexually transmitted infections.

MINI-PILL:

The mini-pill works in similar ways to "the pill", except that in most women it does not suppress ovulation. Unlike "the pill", the mini-pill only contains one synthetic hormone (Progestogen). Because the mini-pill only contains one hormone, it is not as strong as "the pill". To be effective it is really crucial that the mini-pill is taken at the same time each day. Because the mini-pill's contraceptive effect is greatest between 3 to 21 hours after taking it, organise to take it a few hours prior to penis-vagina sex.

Don't forget the mini-pill DOES NOT protect you or your partner against HIV or sexually transmitted infections.

THE MORNING AFTER PILL:

The morning after pill is not a permanent and regular method of contraception. It can be taken after unprotected penis-vagina sex to prevent pregnancy. The morning after pill consists of two doses of pills that must be taken *exactly* 12 hours apart. Pregnancy is prevented in one of two ways. If the pills are taken before ovulation, then ovulation is delayed until the male sperm dies; if the pills are taken after a woman has ovulated and the egg has been fertilised, then the morning after pill prevents the fertilised egg from implanting in the womb. Once taken many women experience nausea (anti-nausea pills should be prescribed with the morning after pill); breast tenderness; headaches and erratic bleeding. The morning after pill should not be taken lightly. It should only be taken if you really believe there is a possibility of pregnancy. The morning after pill should not be taken more than once every eight months. It is basically a very high dose contraceptive pill. The possible side-effects with the contraceptive pill, applies in amplified proportions to the morning after pill. Don't forget that there are also alternative herbal remedies that can be

taken, which won't have adverse effects. You can phone a women's health centres for information about the morning after pill and contact numbers for alternative medical practitioners.

Don't forget the morning after pill DOES NOT protect you or your partner against HIV or sexually transmitted infections.

IUD (Intra-Uterine Device):

There are several types of IUDs in use in Australia. The IUD is a small device that is inserted inside a women's uterus by a doctor. The IUD needs to be replaced every 2 to 4 years. The IUD works in two ways to prevent pregnancy: IUDs cause a low grade inflammation in your uterus, and some release substances (such as copper) which change the lining of your uterus. The IUD creates an environment inside your uterus which is unfavourable to pregnancy.

Some of the possible side effects associated with IUDs are painful periods; PID (pelvic inflammatory disease) which can lead to infertility; much heavier period; ectopic pregnancy (a pregnancy that is in the fallopian tube rather than inside the uterus), this is a life threatening situation. Also the long term effects of copper absorption into uterine lining has not been researched.

IUDs such as the Dalkon Shield were withdrawn from the market after causing at least 20 deaths in America. A.H. Robins, the manufacturers are at present being sued by individual women and women's groups. The modern IUD was born out of racism. When IUDs were first marketed in the US, before any real research into their side effects had been undertaken, they were promoted to population control agencies for use in the Third World. Today, many population control agencies inappropriately force the use of IUD onto women in the third world, flagrantly disregarding women's health and women's welfare.

Don't forget an IUD DOES NOT protect you or your partner against HIV or sexually transmitted infections.

DEPO PROVERA:

Depo Provera (Medroxy-Progesterone acetate) is an injectable contraceptive that contains the synthetic hormone Progesterone. Depo inhibits conception in much the same way as the pill. However, Depo comes in the form of an injection which lasts 3 or 6 months. Once you have been jabbed, it is not reversible, so if you have any bad side effects they will stay with you for the next three or six months.

Studies have shown that injections of Depo caused breast cancer in Beagles. There is also possible connections between the use of Depo and cancer of the uterus and cervix. Other possible side effects include dizziness; vomiting; headaches; weight gain; mood changes; worsening of a diabetic condition and in some cases causing diabetes; bleeding disorders - either no bleeding, spotting or heavy uncontrolled bleeding; low back pains; asthma; diarrhoea; abdominal discomfort; breast tenderness; loss of libido; fluid retention; tiredness; weakness; nervousness and limb pain; Depo has also caused infertility in some women.

Depo was banned in the US in 1971, thus Upjohns (Depo manufacturer) exported it to many Third World countries for use by First World "population control" agencies. Depo is also available for use in Australia and New Zealand. In Australia Depo is considered to be on trial. FPA (Family Planning Association) stopped the use of Depo in November 1979, however, in 1989 FPA lifted its ban. Given the lack of adequate research on Depo, women who are encouraged to try Depo, are being used as Guinea Pigs.

It is also important to note that many doctors push the use of Depo to women of non-english speaking background and particularly Aboriginal women (see **Abortion**). Such medical abuse is based on the profession's racist assumptions that we are stupid and unable to control our own fertility. Another group of women Depo is used on, is women with intellectual disabilities.

Don't forget Depo Provera DOES NOT protect you or your partner against HIV or sexually transmitted infections.

NATURAL METHODS:

Many women who do not wish to use "unnatural" methods of contraception and do not want to give their money to multi-national drug companies use what they term as "women controlled contraception". Natural methods of contraception means you learn a whole lot about your body, but it does mean you must make a time and effort commitment to monitoring your bodies changes each day. You can determine at which point in your cycle you are fertile by monitoring mucus secretion from your vagina as well as changes in your body temperature.

* **Basal Body Temperature** is a method of monitoring and graphing your temperature every morning. The BBT method determines when you *finish* ovulation, *not* when you start. Just before ovulation the temperature usually drops slightly and after ovulation your temperature usually rises by about 1/3 of one degree. To use this method you need a special thermometer which measures between 35 - 38 degrees Celsius. It is best to use the BBT method in conjunction with vaginal mucus observation.

* **vaginal mucus observation** is a method of charting the changes in your mucus every day. At the beginning and end of the menstrual cycle there is either no mucus discharged from the vagina or there is very little and it is sticky, opaque and breaks when stretched between your fingers. This mucus is infertile mucus; it acts as a barrier to sperm. As the time of ovulation approaches, the mucus becomes thinner and milkier. This is fertile mucus. It is a sign that you are about to ovulate. Just before ovulation your mucus becomes slippery, it can be stretched into an unbroken thread between your fingers. This is very fertile ("peak") mucus. 24 hours after the peak fertile mucus disappears is when ovulation occurs. The structure of fertile mucus allows sperm to rapidly travel up your vagina and into your uterus (womb). Don't have unprotected penis-vagina sex 3 days before the appearance of fertile mucus, during ovulation and 3 days after the disappearance of the "peak" fertile mucus. Don't forget sperm can live for up to 72 hours (the little shits!!).

This has been a very basic explanation of natural methods of contraception. Before using these methods contact a women's health centre and get a full explanation of how it works.

Don't forget natural methods of contraception DO NOT protect you or your partner against HIV or sexually transmitted infections.

education

" All education has an intention, a goal, which can only be political. Whether it mystifies reality by rendering it obscure - which leads people on a blind march through incomprehensible labyrinths - or it unmasks the economic and social structures which determine the relationships of exploitation and oppression among persons, knocking down labyrinths and allowing people to walk their own road. So we find ourselves confronted with a clear option : to educate for liberation or to educate for domination "

Paulo Friere

background

It is quite clear that all is not well in Australian tertiary institutions. Overcrowded classrooms; tutorial cutbacks; costs for course materials; academics having to undertake industrial action over wages and conditions; students protesting over funding cutbacks; rising fees; paltry financial assistance and the great education sell out; large sums of university money spent on the purchase of ritzy residences for vice chancellors while low costs student housing doesn't even get a mention....the list goes on and on.

The 'education crisis' in higher education has involved an enormous restructuring process which has changed not only the way the system operates, but the whole understanding of the role that education plays in our society. The definition of education has shifted from a community and social good to a commodity for individual benefit, thus available for purchase and resale. This shift is reflected in the reduction of the government's responsibility to fund education, and the corresponding increase in the amount of the private sectors' involvement and influence.

The Federal government's program for higher education has leaned towards the privatisation of the sector. This has included

- the sale of bits and pieces (if not chunks) of the public education system. For instance, research contracts, 'Chairs' in "National Priority" areas (such as the wondrous new "Shell Australia Chair in Environmental Engineering" at Sydney University), University research resources and buildings, spots on the governing body, Professorial positions, portions of students' anatomy.....in fact, just about anything the Uni can make a few quid on;
- the Governmental push of higher education institutions into the hands of Big Business (because they won't supply them with enough funding), giving the Unis a 'necessity' excuse to pursue the above with vigour;
- the pursuit by education institutions of deals with industry for funding (in return for greater control over such things as public Uni resources, curriculum, course content and research direction) - eg the establishment of "co-operative research centres" (also called Advanced Technology Parks) between Unis and business;
- the establishment of privately owned/run education institutions (like Bond Uni).
- Uni technocrats and bureaucrats jumping into bed wherever possible with Big Business and the Corporate Cowboys to the detriment of the University, students, academics and the wider community who have very little to gain from the use of public resources for the self-interested pursuit of pure profit.

DEET-Speak

Efficiency, Effectiveness, Streamlining, Quality, Management are all terms used to explain how whittling away at democratic processes can make the system 'work'. Only those subjects with short term economic benefit are adequately funded (social sciences, humanities and pure sciences not being those subjects, of course!). There is increasing private control of curriculum and course content through sponsorships (such as the IBM sponsorship of a UTS computer course which prevented criticism of the company). Access and equity issues are not high (or even anywhere!) on the privatisation agenda. Programmes which encourage the participation of women and other disadvantaged groups in higher education are costly and not particularly 'productive' in market terms; thus they have no place in 'free market' universities.

The Future

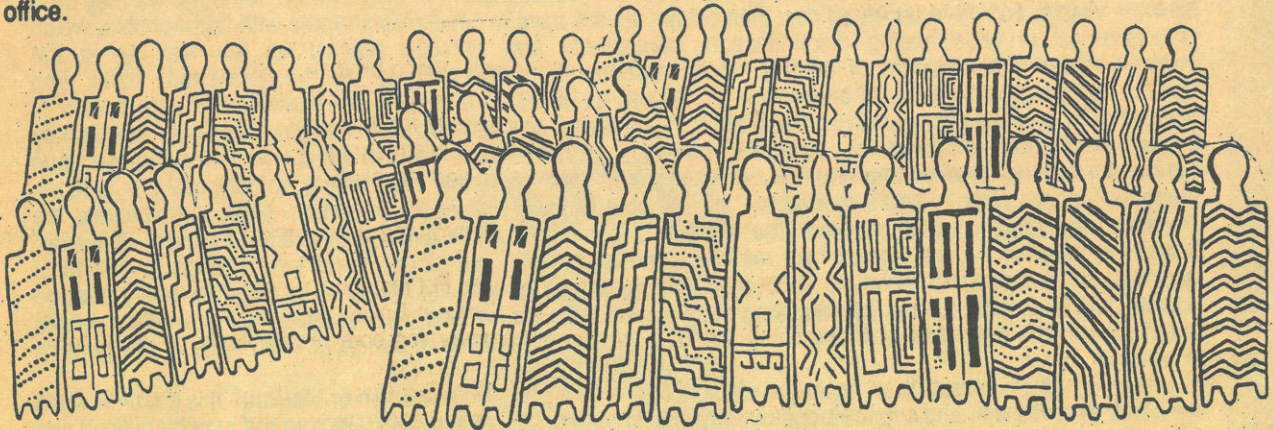
The 'alternative' - the Liberals - offer an even more rigorous privatisation of the higher education system than has been implemented already. Full fees, complete deregulation and loans schemes will all ensure that the elitist nature of education is further reinforced. (see **Frightpack**) Education should be a tool for change, not a means to maintain the status quo. Get involved in the free education campaign in your state; one of the major campaigns nationally is against the Chapman review, recently released, which recommended loans schemes to replace AUSTUDY. Contact Rob Haughton, education officer NUS on (03) 347 1844 for information; demand liberation, not domination!

they mean

PRIVILEGE

feminisms

Don't believe the bullshit about feminists and feminism. Feminism is a critical analysis of systems of inequality. Feminisms argue that women in many different societies are oppressed. All the different feminisms do not agree on the reasons for women's oppression. There is no one feminist theory/practice. In its ideal form, feminist theories/practices should take on the form of a liberation struggle against all forms of oppression that women suffer, whether it be class, "race", sex, sexuality, age, etc etc. In reality however, the mainstream women's movement often reflects and perpetuates the inequalities of the wider society. Often it acts to marginalise many of the women's struggle which are not considered part of the mainstream. The women's movement needs many different women to make the aspirations of the struggles more reflective of the diversity of women as a group. Most campuses have a women's collective that you can be involved in, just contact your Student Representative Council for details. If there isn't a group on campus, maybe you could form one. If you are interested in international issues of women's health, contact the International Women's Health Network at SICH's national office.



power — fightback

Fightback is the misleading title given to the Liberal/national party coalition's policy package, released late 1991. Judging by the right wing policies contained therein, and the regressive effects they would have on students, women, NESB and 'disadvantaged' groups in general, it would be more adequately titled 'Frightpack'. The major rhetorical push in the document is towards privatisation, individualism and a conservative drive back to the home and family. For students, the package yields only 'more of the same'. Indeed, it seems that the ALP has merely set the ball rolling towards the Liberals eventual 'clever country' vision. This vision contains: a voucher system by which students could apply for places at universities of their choice, unregulated by quotas, room for each institution to set full fee levels, abolishment of DEET and the setting up of an 'independent' higher education council, disamalgamations, Voluntary Student Unionism, enterprise bargaining for academics(ie smashing the unions), downgrading Austudy and eventually replacing it with a loans scheme, etc etc.

If we think education is limited to the privileged now, imagine what it would be like with full fees, no student unions, etc etc. Apart from this, the policies in the Frightpack will also effect students seeking health care, as women, consumers, and citizens. Any welfare support will be cut enormously, with unemployment benefits replaced by an even more draconian 'training system'- ie work at piecemeal rates.

The Liberals use of the word 'freedom' is at the core of why their policies should be opposed strongly and immediately.

When the Liberal/National party coalition talk about freedom, they mean

- the 'freedom' to pay up to \$24,000 p.a in tuition fees.
- the 'freedom' to defend yourself, rather than have an SRC to protect your rights.
- even more 'freedom' to pay HECS up front, with the discount raised to 25% for the free (only the rich are free)
- the 'freedom' to abolish the 'homeless' category under Austudy
- the 'freedom' to double government funding for private schools.

If one person (or institutions) 'freedom' means another person's oppression, that is not freedom, that is privilege.

gay

In Anglo-Saxon-dominated, English-speaking cultures, gay is generally used to describe men who prefer to have sexual relations with other men. Some lesbians also identify themselves as gay women. However, not all men who have sex with men necessarily identify with the label 'gay'. The 'gay' identity seems to have been constructed within the terms of white middle-class Anglo-Saxon cultures, and homosexual men from other cultures may not identify with 'gay'. Most of us gays prefer to be called 'gay' rather than 'homosexual' – the latter term was a product of patriarchal medical science of last century, and has negative connotations of pathology. We proudly and positively assert our identity by calling ourselves 'gay'. We don't choose our homosexuality – our gayness is something that just happens, and is a perfectly good, normal and natural expression of human sexuality. There is no known way to effectively change a person's sexual orientation, and all the so-called 'therapies' which have been claimed to 'cure' us of our 'illness'(!) have been shown to be bullshit.

There's a long history of oppression of gays, lesbians and bisexuals in many cultures. Although we may be a lot more visible, and more accepted now than before, we still have to constantly struggle with homophobia, which is expressed in wide-ranging discrimination, harassment and violence against us, as well as in the institutionalised heterosexism of society, which assumes heterosexuality to be the (preferred) norm, and homosexuality to be deviant and undesirable. As well as having to face up to the more blatant expressions of homophobia, such as prosecution by the State in many areas, condemnation from religion, and also rejection by peers, and derision and bashings, there are numerous, more insidious ways in which we are stigmatised and denied our right to freedom and equality. For example, in most countries, even where homosexual sex is legal, same-sex relationships – unlike marriage – are not able to have any legal recognition. Gays and lesbians are often not permitted to adopt children. The mention of homosexuality is avoided in school curricula. "Equality" under the letter of the law should help remove some oppression, but alone, it won't be enough to get rid of deep-seated homophobia which is encouraged by ignorance and misinformation. In order to really change society, it is necessary to start by educating people about who we are and the problems we have. Many people aren't aware that there are so many of us around – gays and lesbians make up at least 10% of the general population.

'Coming out' (of the closet) is an important stage in the life of a gay man or lesbian or bisexual. It is the time when we come to terms with and acknowledge our gayness to ourselves and to others. Coming out may be difficult and frightening at first, but it is very liberating to be 'out' to supportive people who accept you for who you are, and to feel solidarity with others who are Queer like yourself. Some people may need years to come to terms with their sexuality after they first experience feelings for others of the same sex. Of course, it is up to you to decide whom to come out to, and when.

The fact that we fuck people of the same sex means that conception is, of course, not an issue when we have sex. For us, sex is a way of expressing intimacy and sharing pleasure. This makes it easier to see sex as an end in itself, rather than a means to an end (of conceiving children). Also, it is easier for same-sex partners to relate on an equal level and to avoid power relationships, which often arise when men dominate and abuse women. By living and acting the way we do, we define paradigms for sexual relationships which – unlike the repressive institution of the nuclear family – are not based on reproduction & ownership, and we also help to get rid of oppressive gender-roles and patriarchal attitudes to sexuality in general.

"Why do you Queers think about sex so much, anyway?" ask the heterosexist prudes. Well, our difference has made us necessarily conscious of our sexuality – we've had to stop and think about it and come to terms with our Queerdom. This experience often enables us to be more open about sexuality, and consequently, we can become more in touch with our own bodies and our sensuality. A lot of straights have a lot to learn...

Wen Hua



harassment

is any verbal or physical behaviour which intimidates, threatens, or embarrasses you. You have a right to attend uni, work, etc free from any unfair pressure or discrimination regardless of sex, race, religion or political affiliation. If you feel you are being harassed or discriminated against, make a complaint! For more information see **sexual harassment** (below) and **discrimination**

Sexual Harassment is an unwelcome sexual advance or request for sexual favours or unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature. It is NOT mutual attraction between people - such friendships (sexual or otherwise) are a private concern. Even though it is considered unacceptable and illegal, it is still rife on campuses and in the workplace.

Sexual harassment may consist of some or all of the following:-
unwelcome comments or questions about a person's sex life; suggestive behaviour; unnecessary familiarity such as deliberately brushing against a person; sexual jokes, offensive telephone calls, photographs, reading matter or objects; sexual propositions or continual requests for dates; physical contact such as touching or fondling or unwanted sexual advances; and the use of gender specific terms which exclude women.

What Can You Do?

It's often hard to complain or do anything about sexual harassment because of the fear of retaliation, that you won't be taken seriously, that you will be blamed for the situation, or that nothing will be done. If the harasser is your teacher, it can be even more difficult to do anything. **HOWEVER** Much of this harassment is against the law. **YOU CAN DO SOMETHING ABOUT IT.** (NOTE: indecent assault or rape are criminal offences and should be reported to the police - contact a rape crisis centre for support and advice).

There are people on and off campus who can support and advise you if you wish to make a complaint about sexual harassment. If you have been harassed by an academic, chances are you're not the only one, and you will be helping others if you make a complaint. If you don't do anything it can only get worse. **ALL** complaints will be kept as confidential as possible. It's your right to attend uni free from any unfair pressure or discrimination regardless of race, sex, religion or political affiliation. If you're sick and tired of sexual harassment make a complaint!

for help, information and support contact:

- your women's officer or women's collective
- your student association which should have a welfare officer.
- many unis have grievance officers with developed policy for dealing with sexual harassment - contact uni administration or the student's council
- the Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission or a co-operating agency where staff will be available to discuss inquiries confidentially - see pgs 32-33 for contact numbers.

health

The social view of health recognises that a person's race, gender and class influence their chance of living a healthy life. There are many factors, economic, political, environmental and cultural which are responsible for ill-health. "Good health is not merely the absence of disease but a complete state of well being" (World Health Organisation). It is not enough to simply treat ill-health as it arises. The social view of health directly challenges those aspects of the present system that are promoting ill-health. It shows the way forward to creation of a society that is free from oppression, one that is just and allows all its members to realise their full-potential.

hiv

HIV - Human Immunodeficiency Virus- infects the immune system's T Helper cells. It weakens the body's ability to protect itself against some life threatening infections and cancers. Having HIV does not mean you have AIDS. AIDS is a syndrome which is a collection of infections or diseases that would not normally occur in individuals with a functioning immune system. The virus is transmitted by mixing or exchange of body fluids ie. in anal or vaginal intercourse or sharing needles and syringes.

It's not who you have sex with, it's the way you do it. Even people who look and feel healthy may be infected with HIV without knowing it. So everyone should play it safe - the virus does not discriminate between male, female, heterosexual, homosexual, adult and adolescent.

Safe sex is any sex where bodily fluids (blood, semen or vaginal fluids) do not enter another person's bloodstream. Safe sex includes intercourse (anal and vaginal-with a condom, fisting with latex gloves and lube, as well as lots of other things - kissing, hugging, mutual masturbation etc. Safe sex means protection from HIV. See **Safe Sex** for more information.

housing

see tenancy

Indonesian student activists

Since 1989, a new wave of student protest has emerged in Indonesia, characterised by constant and persistent student demonstrations and protests. A trend towards greater involvement by students in off campus campaigns has been encouraged by government bans on campus activism, introduced in 1978 and only partially lifted in 1990.

The resulting interlinked struggles of students, peasants and workers has brought about the formation of a number of strong, open political organisations, such as the Indonesian Front for the Defence of Human Rights (INFIGHT), the National Forest Conservation Network (SHEPHI), the Free Trade Union, Solidarity (SETIAKAWAN), the Yogyakarta Students Communication Forum (FKMY) and the Yogyakarta Women's Communication Forum (FDPY). INFIGHT, in particular, has a strong student and youth activist base, with strong involvement in the struggles for self-determination of East Timor and West Papua.

The new wave of student activism has provoked an increase in repression by the Indonesian regime. The expulsion from university, arrest and gaoing of student activists involved in discussion groups or peaceful demonstrations has been an area of human rights abuses highlighted by INFIGHT.

In Yogyakarta, three students activists from Gajah Mada University are currently serving long gaol sentences under anti-subversion laws. In 1988, local military authorities arrested Bambang Subono for selling banned novels of well known Indonesian writer, Pramoedya. Later, his friend Bambang Isti Nugroho was also arrested at the university. Both of them were tortured in attempts to gain confessions and now face sentences of seven and eight years.

In June 1989, the Bambang' friend, Bonar Tigor Naipospos, was arrested in Jakarta and detained for over a year before facing charges in court. Bonar was labelled by the prosecution as a puppeteer in the discussion group in which the Bambang' had also been involved, and given a sentence of eight years and six months. The demonstrations that followed the verdict were broken up by police with tear gas.

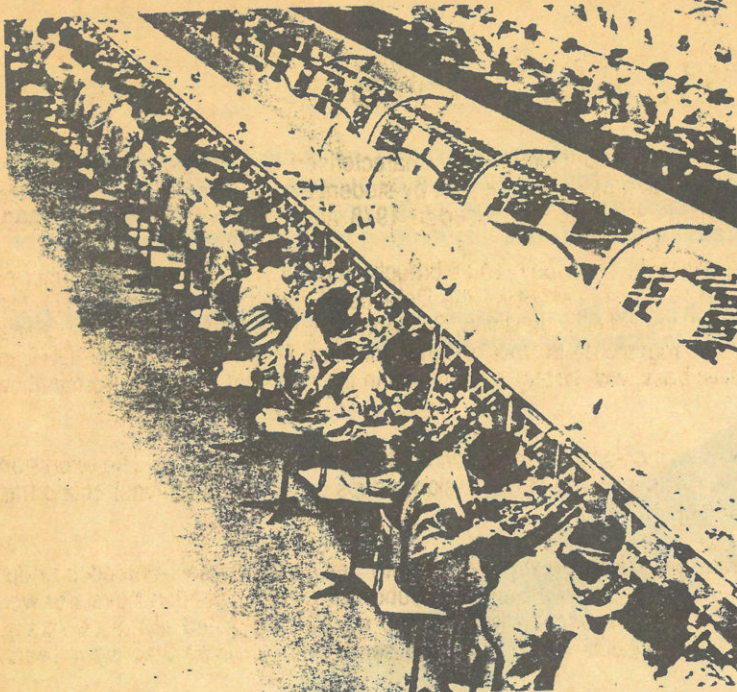
In Bandung, in 1989, about a hundred students demonstrated against the visit of General Rudini, the Minister of Interior, to the Bandung Institute of Technology. Eleven students were arrested and tortured and six faced anti-subversion charges. During their trial, with the support of crowds of 3,000 outside, the students defended their right to criticise the Suharto regime. Ammarsyah, in his defence plea, claimed "It is a lie and distortion to say that these are ordinary criminal trials. The courts have political aims; they are an arena created by the Suharto regime to eliminate anyone who does not agree with the New Order."

For their strong words these students were given sentences of eight years.

The courage of these students in speaking out against the Suharto regime reflects the new found strength of democratic movements emerging in Indonesia today. However, these trials occur in the context of a highly repressive environment, which has intensified with the Dili massacre and ongoing persecution in East Timor. It is crucial that Australian students lend their support to the struggles of students in Indonesia. The Asian Students Association is seeking to coordinate a regional Asia Pacific 'Free the Students' campaign. In Australia, AKSI, an Indonesian solidarity organisation, is working to build this campaign. AKSI will have Orientation Week stalls on major campuses around Australia, and welcomes your involvement. For more information write to PO Box K717, Haymarket NSW 2000, or phone Susan or Michael on (02) 690 1977.

imperialism

Imperialism is not simply the process of particular nations governing/"owning" other countries. In this day and age, it is also an attempt to extend the influence of Western nations over all other non-Western nations. Even radical liberatory theories and practices such as feminism, socialism, green politics etc. can be accused of having imperialist tendencies in all their Western-centeredness.



J jobs

If you want to survive while you're studying, and you're not being supported, you'll probably have to work - if you can find a job at all. With unemployment at 10%, that's becoming increasingly difficult. Still, there are several places you can start looking for work:

many campuses have a student employment service, which list current local jobs and can refer you to them. There is also sometimes work available on campus - unions, student councils, the university administration and departments may all have work available. The Commonwealth Employment Service also provides casual employment, with some offices specialising in particular types of employment (like temporary office work, labouring work or restaurant work) Contact your local CES to find out what's available.

Remember, too, that if you want to register for Jobstart (the dole), (see money) you have to be registered with the CES first as looking for work.

The CES is notoriously bad at finding you work, but it's worth going in regularly and seeing if anything new has come in. When you have your initial interview make clear exactly what kind of work you're looking for.

Most newspapers advertise casual work as well as permanent jobs, and you can also find out about seasonal work (like fruit picking) in newspapers and at the CES. Watch out for the jobs that sound too good to be true "make \$1000 a week sitting on the beach with lots of other young friendly guys and gals" - they're usually scams and can end up ripping you off badly. Charities often look for people to sell pens or collect donations - you get a percentage of whatever you make. It might be worth thinking about the ethics of this before you do it. It's also not very lucrative.

Busking is another option - if you've got any talent (or even very little) you might be able to make a bit of money. Try train stations, and the city at peak hours. You might get moved on (busking is not legal) so keep an eye out for police.

when you finish uni

The public service has regular exams for 'ASO1' (Administrative Service Officer) jobs - this is the basic entry level to the public service. Contact the CES to find out when the next one will be.

Big companies often come onto campus before the end of the year to interview graduating students for positions. The student employment office on your campus should be able to let you know about if and when this is going to happen on your campus. Some campuses also have careers weeks and offer counselling and assistance in preparing job applications, getting ready for interviews etc etc.

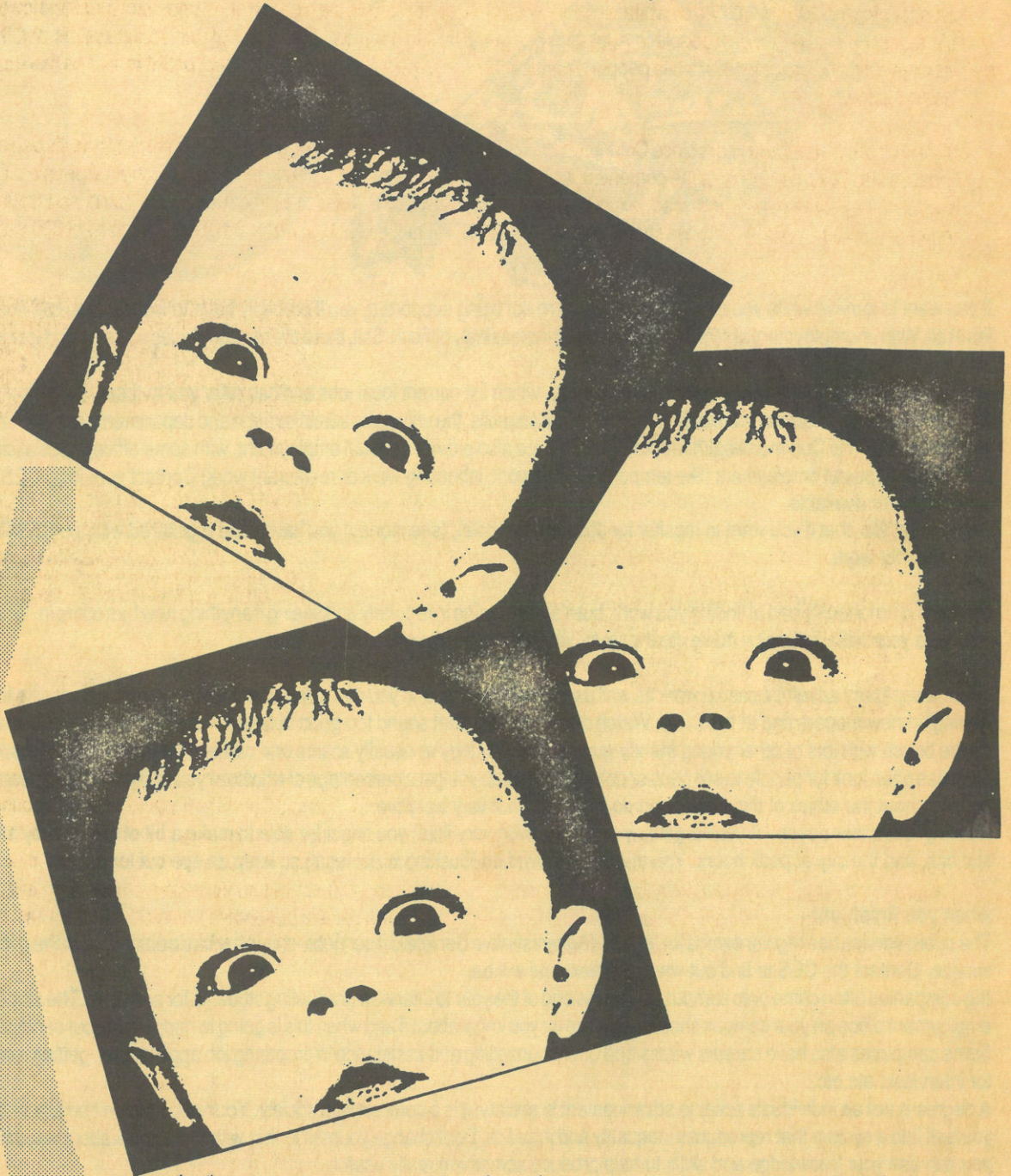
A degree is not an individual's ticket to advancement in society; it is a contract with society. Your aim shouldn't be to just slot yourself into a system that reproduces inequality and injustice. Don't change yourself to fit in with them; think about ways that you can use your knowledge and skills to help produce something really useful.

control your own life make your own choices

kids

looking after them. Lack of childcare is one of the main reasons why women (and some men) are denied access to work, study and general leisure. Some campuses have childcare available on campus, or contact addresses of childcare centres nearby. There are usually insufficient places available for demand and you should contact your student council, union and university administration to find out what they're doing to provide more places - and if they're not doing anything, make a fuss!!!

You can also take your kids to class with you, which can be an extra hassle for you but will highlight the problem. Get the people in your class to help look after the kids - childcare is an issue for everyone!



they succeed by more subtle means

land rights

Since Australia was invaded by whites in the 1700s there have been both systematic and individual attacks on Aboriginal people. Attempted genocide continues today with horrifying statistics of black deaths in police and prison custody as well as Aboriginal people being killed by white 'vigilante' groups in country towns, the highest rate of unemployment and lowest life expectancy of any group of people in Australia. Racism is built into the basic structure of our social system and it is fundamental and essential that white people recognise Aboriginal peoples claims to this land; until this is done there can be no justice.

This year also marks 500 years since Columbus claims he 'discovered' what is known today as 'America' and it's original inhabitants. The true history of the continents of America is a history which must be told by the original peoples. For too long they have been oppressed, exploited, murdered, raped, and silenced by the invaders of North and South America. In 1992 the only thing we should be celebrating is survival; the survival of the indigenous peoples of 500 years



left alliance.

Left Alliance is a national organisation of feminist, socialist, and progressive students, who work actively to achieve social change. Left Alliance has many regional groups in Melbourne, Sydney, Adelaide and Perth, and many campuses around Australia also have groups. Left Alliance activists are involved in the education campaign, international solidarity struggles, the fight for free, safe abortion, defending unionism, anti-militarism campaigns and peace and environmental issues, to name just a few. Left Alliance are planning to hold a broadleft activist conference in Sydney in July, to encourage all left activists to come together and share their skills, ideas and experiences. For information contact the Left Alliance group on your campus or the national co-ordinator on (02) /660 522/ 550 5543

democratic thought control

money

also see **bosses** and **work**. Unless we're lucky enough to have someone supporting us, we have to borrow money to eat, to buy books, to pay rent, they tell us AUSTUDY is an advance so its effectively a loan, (not that its enough to feed a dog anyway), and then on top of that they tell us we owe all these thousands of dollars in HECS for the second rate education we're getting.

government assistance :

Austudy : If you're studying an approved full time secondary or tertiary course and are over 16 you may be eligible for AUSTUDY. AUSTUDY provides financial assistance to students aged 16 and over on an income and assets-tested basis. You can pick up an application form and guide from any CES office or Austudy Office and most TAFE colleges and universities. The maximum amount of AUSTUDY you can get is \$117 - well below the poverty line. If you're lucky enough to get a job to help you survive, as soon as you earn more than \$5000 in a year you'll start to lose some AUSTUDY.

The income and assets test prevents many students from qualifying for Austudy because for people under 25 years, parental income is usually taken into account, even if you no longer live with your parent/s. To be classified as independent you must satisfy strict criteria which exclude most of us even though we've been paying our own way for years.

Because of the problems of qualifying, many people find it impossible to study full-time. They are forced to opt for looking for work (good luck) and delaying or abandoning study, or studying part-time.

But its not impossible to get Austudy! Contact your uni, TAFE or school for advice. Make sure you apply before march 31st, so you can be backpaid until the beginning of the year. If you need help or advice contact your welfare officer at your student association.

ABSTUDY: is available to all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students in post secondary study. An incidental allowance is available to assist with fees, textbooks and equipment, and then a living allowance for full or part time students is available fortnightly (subject to income tests), Contact DEET for more information.

job search allowance: you may be entitled to job search allowance if you are studying part time and can prove that you are fit for work and are actively seeking work. **Jobstart** is not quite the same as the old unemployment benefit (there's no such thing as guaranteed income support) but it does provide payment for people out of work for up to twelve months. There is usually a waiting period of six to thirteen weeks so make sure you register at the CES as soon as you discontinue full time study or become unemployed.

newstart: If you are unemployed for more than 12 months the CES make you sign a contract specifying tasks, courses, jumping hoops and generally being harassed every three months. But you do have some rights ; make sure you're clear about these before you get on the merry go round.

sickness allowance: replaced the old sickness benefit. It is only payable for one year and you must be incapable of working a minimum of eight hours a week to qualify. You will need a doctor's certificate recommending you go on sickness allowance for a specified period which you then need to take to the DSS to apply.

special benefit: the payment you can apply for when you can't qualify for anything else and you have no other income support. This little heard of category has saved many a frustrated and hungry person but don't expect the DSS to tell you that it's there. You've got to ask for it.

supporting parents: can get an education supplement on top of their benefit (it pays for bus fares and one lunch.) **health care cards:** many students are eligible for health care cards which give free dental care, cheap prescriptions and glasses among other things. this is not available to overseas students- like most other things.

Contact your local unemployed workers union or welfare rights centre (see pgs 32-33) , or welfare officer at your student union/SRC for advice, information and support.

emergency money:

you can often get emergency loans from your student union / council or university administration. Contact your welfare officer for advice/information.

What to do if you get into legal hassles re owing money:

If you receive a letter of demand from a creditor or debt collection agency, get advice from a legal centre or financial counsellor about the exact amount owed and the options you have for repayment/. If you have problems with a creditor (someone you owe money to), contact a community legal centre for advice (this is free). The worst thing to do is ignore the problem; there are usually ways you can work it out.

living cheaply

There are things you can do to make it cheaper to live; try joining a food co-op, shopping in bulk and sharing with others, bartering skills and things you've got too much of for things you need, going to markets at the end of the day when they often sell things cheaply, squatting or setting up a housing co-op, riding a bike or hitching instead of paying for public transport, shopping in op shops, collecting bottles or cans and getting the deposit back, selling things at the markets, growing your own vegetables, making your own furniture, going to police and lost property auctions where you can buy stuff cheap, and lots lots more! use your imagination!

newspapers and other media

The majority of the mainstream media in Australia is owned by two people ; Murdoch and Packer. Given that they are also two of the richest people in Australia, their interests are probably not yours. We need to bring a critical perspective to what we hear media is a marketable commodity. Advertising pays for all of Australia's commercial media outlets. This requires news and entertainment content to attract audiences so that can be exposed to advertising and money can be made. The ultimate outcome is bland, non-confrontational, often non-informing and even inaccurate reporting. There's a lot of money to be made, and with it some considerable power; just ask Murdoch. As with most things in our social structure it comes down to power and who has it ; the media is controlled by those with the power who use it to reinforce that power.

The structure, content and presentation of mainstream, news and entertainment is geared for profit and towards maintaining those institutions and policies which generate this profit. The inherent ideological politics of mainstream media networks and the fact that most journalists (particularly those in editorial positions) are well educated, middle-class men, makes for very conservative and superficial news. So don't believe everything you hear; there are alternatives.

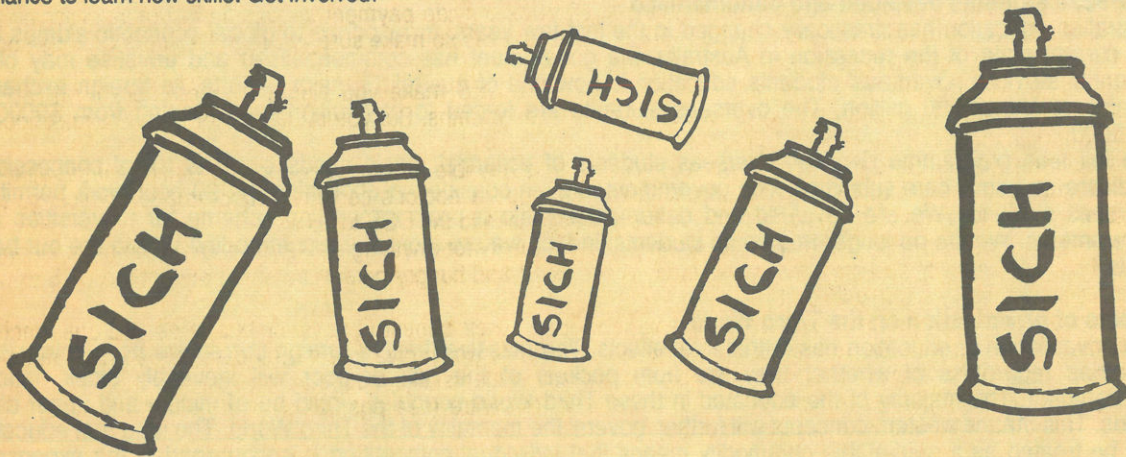
Create your own media

Many groups offer training, resources and support in putting together radio, video and newspapers. You can learn new skills in communicating what's happening from your perspective.

There are public radio stations all over Australia see pgs 32-33 for details. There are also alternative newspapers, some published by political parties, some by community groups and some by activist organisations.

In some places alternative tv broadcasting has begun, such as QUEER-TV in Sydney which is test broadcasting at the moment.

All these alternative medias aim to offer differing voices and welcome people's input and involvement, as well as offering you a chance to learn new skills. Get involved!



nus (national union of students)

NUS (national Union of Students) The National Union of students is the national organisation representing students in Australia. NUS represents over 25,000 students across the country with a branch in every state.

Criticism of NUS includes dissatisfaction with its corporate image, problems amongst its (self labelled) 'leadership' who are often perceived as being careerist, and its distance from campus events. However many feel that it is only by joining and building the union while maintaining critical support, that we can make it more of an active force in students lives.

NUS has just elected new national officer bearers who are based in Melbourne. The central work of the union is challenging the fuck up of the 'clever country' (or, alternatively, how the restructuring of our education system has effectively destroyed it) A national day of action is planned for March 31st; for more information contact the new education officer, Rob Houghton, who would welcome input from students.

our protests are enough¹⁷

overseas students

Why are overseas students here?

The majority of overseas students in Australia come from developing countries of the Third World. This phenomenon, however, cannot justify the quality and benefits of an Australian education; in fact, it is due to the inadequacy of resources necessary to provide sufficient and accessible education in their respective home countries. The point is that the presence of students in a foreign country explains the inequality that exists in this world. Why this inequality of resources persists is not because some countries develop faster than others; the truth is that the higher level of development is at the expense of some other less fortunate countries. In this world of material competition, the stronger mercilessly exploits the weaker. Overseas students and the unequal resource division are mere manifestations of global economic domination of the 'big nations'.

Is Australian education beneficial for overseas students?

The essence of education is human development which in turn brings about equality. However Australian (and other western based) education systems tend to emphasise individual achievement, technology and materialistic values. Education in Australia promotes and perpetuates a western ideology based on western ideals and values. Appearance wise, the West seems advanced and progressive; in truth adverse effects surface due to the ignorant utilisation of technological solutions to overcome material problems. Much of this development and advancement often discounts many aspects such as cultural differences, religion, climactic differences, etc.

The consequences include environmental destruction, crises of social and cultural structure, the deterioration of economic systems and others.

Overseas students are expected to learn and adopt western values and solutions, and apply them when they get they go home. A small fraction of these western methodologies and knowledge may be applicable to the reality of the third world, but rigid application of western knowledge can do more harm than good. Therefore, overseas students should be aware of the dangers and be cautious in accepting Western perceptions.

Overseas students devalued and dehumanised

Australian education has drastically changed in the last few years. In response to global economic slumps and the current state of the recession in Australia, the government has commercialised and privatised many of its essential services. Overseas students' education is now one of Australia's major exports, its foreign exchange earning at least \$500 million. The overseas students are forced to pay tuition fees ranging from \$9000 to \$240000.

The full fees programme deprives overseas students of essential, basic needs such as travel concessions, Medicare and child care subsidies. The government is even considering abolishing the 20 hour work permit for overseas students. We are devalued and dehumanised into a profit generating scheme for universities and governments. We are no longer treated as students: in fact, we are more like a commodity! Where are our basic rights?

Effects of privatisation on the Third World

The privatisation of education has detrimental effects. The massive drain of foreign currencies from Third World countries regardless of whether they are from pockets of the rich or poor will inevitably block national development. The majority of the educated in these Third World countries would be of middle and upper class status. This means western concepts will further 'govern' the mentality of the Third World. The idea that education can be treated as a marketable commodity means that individual competition is encouraged at the expense of community co-operation and growth.

Alternative education?

Education should not be confined to classrooms and eurocentric ideas and values. Knowledge is gained through sharing, experience and mutual understanding. There are many student and activist groups in which overseas students can be involved. Network of Overseas Students Collectives of Australia (NOSCA) is one of them. NOSCA aims to promote Third World consciousness and to facilitate co-operation amongst overseas students. If you are interested in discussing or just meeting up with us, contact your campus Overseas student Collective or Officer at the SRC or NOSCA on (02) 663 0461.



Privatisation is good for the rich



IT MEANS MORE MONEY FOR THE POLICE STATE

THE NSW GREINER LIBERAL GOVERNMENT IS SPENDING AN ALLEGED 2 MILLION DOLLARS OF PUBLIC MONEY ON A SERIES OF ADS WHICH AIM TO CONVINCE US ALL THAT WE WANT TO BUY THE THINGS WE ALREADY OWN. THE LIBERAL GOVERNMENT CLAIMS THAT PRIVATISATION MEANS SELLING GOVERNMENT PROPERTY TO THE PEOPLE.

FUNNY, WE ALWAYS THOUGHT THAT THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PEOPLE WERE MEANT TO BE THE SAME THING.....

NEW SOUTH WEALTH
REDISTRIBUTING MONEY FROM THE PEOPLE TO THE RICH

protest against the queen — the 7th richest person in the world
international women's day — march 8th • support FRETILIN • spit
melt the paint) • blow up Cape York Space Port • assassinate the po
to exist • support people's struggles for independence and auto
smash the state • take up arms • strike • picket • take control of th
dance proud • fuck safe • make revolution • sack your boss • red
destroy the pig nation • voting changes nothing; the struggle cont
• safe sex always • shoot clean • don't let the bo ... grind yo
mainstream • question their 'truths' • don't buy
repressive, destructive, alienating • dance ar
say no to school • you don't have to fuck peop
three watches or none at all • remember to alw
to the Bougainville Revolutionary Army • join
subliminal messages in advertising • start a m
ACTUP - AIDS Coalition to Unleash Power • un
bombs in the air conditioning systems of big c
opportunity • listen to what they're really saying • s
expensive cars • speak out • eat chocolate till you b
boss and give them to your friends • burn flags • che
• eat your gardens • have fun • check who owns wi
in classrooms • talk to each other during exams • make ...
• don't use deodorant • not population control but redistribution
order • deliver bogus neighbourhood watch leaflets announcing
strangers on buses • sell your rich neighbours house/ ferrari/stereo
• revolution begins in your own heart • don't use their money, barte
(especially frozen ones) and leave them there • no pasaran • turn
racist ideology • subscribe to public radio • move into your vice
lines • set up a free university • create havoc • don't believe every



SPEAKS LOUDER TH

• commemorate invasion day — january 26th • celebrate on
 daypaint the city • pour coca cola on offensive vehicles (it will
 pe • occupy their buildings • squat • encourage dissent • resist
 nomy • kill santa - christmas teaches kids to love capitalism •
 ne universities • smash ivory towers • boycott multinationals •
 distribute wealth • break down the walls • fight for land rights •
 inues • take to the streets • reclaim the night • smash patriarchy
 be creative • revolution can be fun • challenge the
 ng behinto marriage and 'the family' ; oppressive,
 f walking • sing instead of talking • pay the rent •
 vive • be and go barefoot inside and outside • wear
 re are no bad women only bad laws • send money
 ion • don't swallow ideologies whole • beware of
 • start a democracy movement in the USA • join
 e mesh of security fences with pliers • put stink
 nies you really hate • deface billboards at every
 e - twice • steal • pour sugar in the petrol tanks of
 y • learn how to use guns • steal goods from your
 ur own future • quote each other not just academics
 tax on tampons • resist nationalism • sit backwards
 all the locks to your local police station, porn shop etc
 of wealth • catch public transport • don't fall for the new world
 a national 6 pm curfew • agitate • educate • organise • talk to
 o-system • spread rumours • share your work • trust your desires
 er instead • load up trollies in supermarkets with unsound goods
 off the television - the revolution will not be televised • refuse
 e chancellor's holiday house • strike back • read between the
 thing you hear • free all political prisoners • rise up • seize power

I JUST DON'T KNOW,
 JOHN... DO YOU THINK
 IT'S TOO LATE TO
 CHANGE THE WORLD
 WITH WORDS?



AN COFFEE CHATS

the queen

"How do you like the queen?" Asked the cat in a low voice. "Not at all". said Alice; "She's so extremelylikely to win, that it's hardly worth finishing the game."

"Alice could never remember, on thinking it over afterwards, how they had begun : all she remembered is that they were running hand in hand, and the queen went so fast that to was all she could do to keep up with her; and still the queen kept crying : "Faster! Faster!" ...The most curious part of the thing was, that the trees and all the other things around them never changed their places at all; however fast they went they never seemed to pass anythingsuddenly, just as Alice was getting quite exhausted, they stopped.

Alice looked around her in great surprise "Why, I do believe we've been under this tree the whole time! Everything's just as it was!"

"Of course it is" said the queen. "what would you have it?"

"Well in our country" said Alice "you'd generally end up somewhere else - if you ran very fast for a long time, as we've been doing"

"A slow sort of country!" said the Queen. "Now here you see, it takes all the running you can do, to keep in the same place. If you want to get somewhere else, you must run at least twice as fast as that."

"There's the King's messenger. He's in prison now, being punished; and the trial doesn't even begin until next Wednesday; and of course the crime comes last of all"

For those of you who haven't heard the hype, queen elizabeth 2 is visiting Australia in the third week of February. The over the top efforts to 'get things ready' have included replaced carpet, renovated wood panneling, new uniforms for parliamentary attendants, huge cocktail parties and lunches, - even allegations of soundproofing toilets.

but then again, when it comes down to it, she is our boss!

Everything the queen does on this visit will be paid for by either the workers in England or the workers here. Not only is the royal family amazingly rich, but they pay no taxes.....

How much does the queen cost?

The Queen is the richest woman in the world, with her wealth estimated at \$10.7 billion ; (this doesn't include her 5 palaces, who's value can't be appraised in any meaningful way) this includes 270,000 acres of agricultural land, real estate, vast stock portfolios, art; jewellery; stamps; porcelain etc etc. The royal family spends \$105,169 a year on laundry, and \$652, 656 a year on flowers ; makes you realise we're in a recession, doesn't it?

'pocket money'

Also receives an annual allowance from the 'civil list', which makes payments to members of the royal family to cover expenses for their public appearances. The Queen gets the money- \$15.3 million in 1991.

land

The Crown estate has the right to 50% of Britain's shoreline between the high and low watermarks and controls all the land under territorial waters extending out 12 miles (except hydrocarbons)

Palaces

cost \$490.6 million annually (paid for by Dept of the Environment) include Buckingham palace with 600 rooms, Windsor Castle, Palace of Holyroodhouse and Kensington Palace

Other things.

5 rolls royce phantoms

7 horse drawn carriages

queens flight (staff: 200) includes three BAe146s (which can seat 128 when used as Airliners), purchased at a cost of \$77million over the last 4 years.

The royal yacht Britannia - upkeep cost \$17.9 million in 1990.

Also has a private 12 car train (cost \$2.8 million annually)

And all of this without tax!

The queen is tax free (a 1991 English survey found that 73% of the sample felt that the queen should pay taxes).

How much is this trip costing Australia?

The 10 day visit is costing an estimated \$8 million (for 8 days!) :

The Queen's arrival alone - in a refurbished Qantas 747 - is allegedly at a cost of \$1.1 million.

do we really want to welcome a symbol of imperialism, colonialism, and the rich ripping off the poor? Think about protesting - why should our money pay for their caviar!



**BE A MAN NOT A BULLY
DON'T BEAT YOUR
WIFE**

refuges

Women's refuges have been set up by women's groups in most capital cities throughout Australia and various country centres. They provide emergency accommodation to women in need and offer a sympathetic and supportive environment as well as legal advice and information and referral to services which may be able to help you. Most cater for women and kids escaping from violent situations although there are others set up for single and homeless women. Some are free and some charge a small fee. Women can usually stay until they find alternative accommodation. Refuges are severely overcrowded; there are not nearly enough to meet demand and many thousands of women are turned away each year. A Liberal government would financially starve refuges out of existence, under the reactionary ideology that the "family" is the only place that should offer people support. For refuge contacts see women's health centres on pages 32-33.

R & D parks

Research and Development Parks (R and D Parks) are cropping up at universities all over the country as research enclaves where private companies and Unis can conduct joint research. There is an Advanced Technology Park planned as a joint project between NSW Government, private industry and the three largest Sydney Universities: Sydney Uni, UNSW and the University of Technology. "And what of the nature of research conducted in these R & D Parks/CRCs?" you may well ask anyone in charge, to which you would be politely answered: "Sod Off!". It cannot be disclosed of course, as the information is 'market sensitive'. You see, some company could use the Park to create laser rays for space wars or invent nasty new substances to explode on "remote" Pacific Islands, for all we know. But it would not be any of our business, because if we found out, or (more specifically) if we made a fuss, the Company wouldn't get its bread and neither would the Uni, which would probably lose the contract.

revolution

"I am more and more convinced that true revolutionaries must perceive the revolution, because of its creative and liberating nature, as an act of love. For me the theory of revolution - and therefore science - is not irreconcilable with love. The distortion imposed on the word "love" by the capitalist world cannot prevent the revolution from being essentially loving in character, nor can it prevent the revolutionaries from affirming their love of life."

Paulo Freire

Pedagogy of the Oppressed



safe sex

is any sex where body fluids (semen, blood, including menstrual blood, vaginal fluids) do not enter another person's bloodstream. Safe sex includes intercourse (anal and vaginal) with a condom, fisting with latex gloves and lube, oral/anal sex using dental dams, as well as lots of other things - kissing, hugging, mutual masturbation etc (see below for ideas!!) Safe sex reduces the risk of HIV, unwanted pregnancy and STD's, by preventing the transfer of semen, vaginal fluids or blood during sex. Safe sex is fun sex!

condoms

A condom is a thin rubber sheath worn over a man's penis to prevent pregnancy, the transmission of HIV and other STDs. Condoms are readily available; most universities have condom vending machines in toilets, as well as condoms available from the student health service and sometimes the student union, or student council. You can also obtain condoms from AIDS Councils, needle exchanges and community health centres, or buy them in a chemist.

What about oral sex?

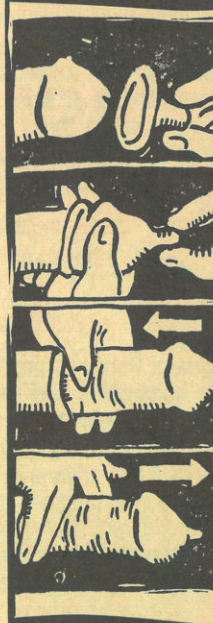
Risks cannot be ruled out if small cuts, broken skin or sores come into contact with infected blood, including menstrual blood, pre-cum, semen or vaginal fluids. Some people try to avoid getting these fluids in their mouths or don't swallow them - you can use dental dams or condoms, or try alternatives like harmonica (sucking the shaft of the dick). Don't forget that you can get other STD's through the mouth. Condoms and dental dams also protect you from these.

what are dental dams?

Dental dams are thin squares of latex that are used on oral sex between the mouth and tongue and the vulva (vagina, lips and clitoris), or tongue and anus, to prevent the spread of HIV and other STDs. You can hold the dam in place with your hands, or sew it into a crotchless pair of undies, or buy a dam harness from a sex shop. A bit of lube between the dam and vulva or dam and anus will increase sensation. Don't get oil or vaseline near dams or condoms because it tears the latex. Wash the powdery stuff off the dam before you use it and pat it dry. So that you don't get confused, put a cross on the side of the dam that you're using, and don't reuse it! Dental dams may be hard to obtain; you may be able to get them from student health or your local community health centre, or try the AIDS Council closest to you. You can also get hold of them from dental supply places. If you can't get a dam, cut off the tip of a condom, then carefully cut it straight down the side and spread it out.

how to use a condom

always use a new condom!!

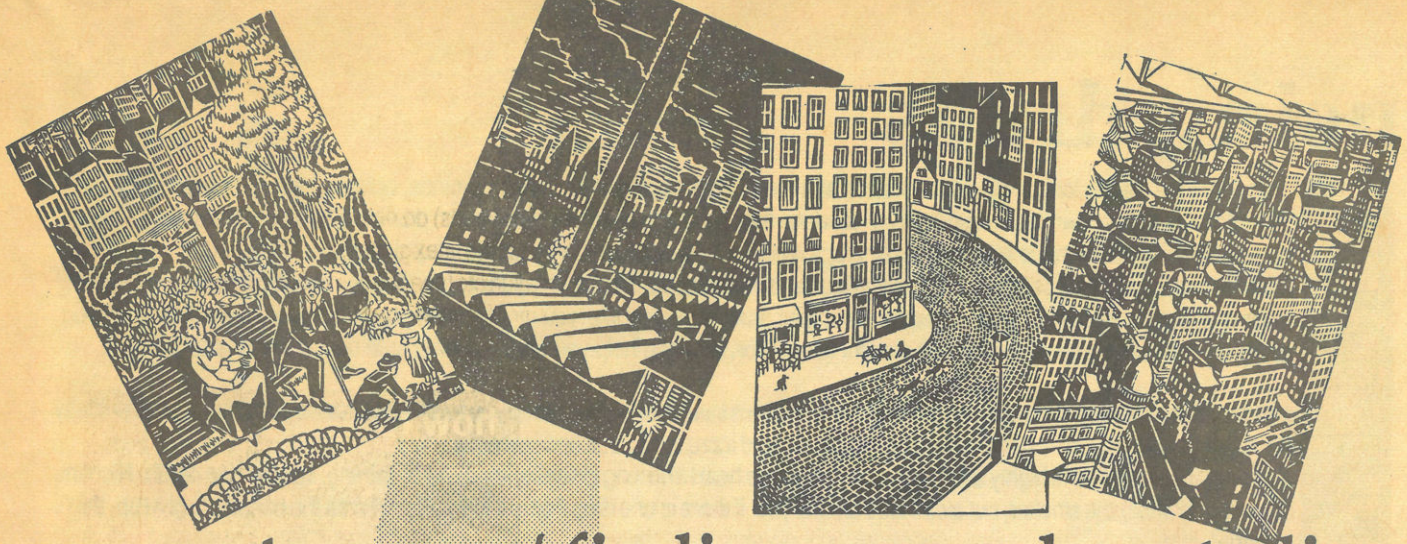


- 1) squeeze the air out of the tip of the condom with two fingers and hold it against the tip of the penis
- 2) roll the condom all the way to the base of the erect penis. Apply extra lubricant if necessary

*always use a water based lubricant e.g. wet stuff or KY. Never use oil-based lube e.g. Vaseline, (it weakens the rubber).

- 3) withdraw the condom immediately after ejaculating holding down rim of condom to stop any spillage.

nibbling dry kissing humping with clothes on condoms massaging hugging dental dam sticking spanking groaning stroking masturbation moaning sighing rubbing bodies touching stroking wondering fantasising condoms on dildo vibrators licking looking sucking on nipples and unbroken skin playing acting latex gloves dancing rubbing skin on skin that's unbroken mutual masturbations sliding hugging desire feeling playing that does not draw blood sex safety wanting nibbling dry kissing humping with clothes on condoms massaging hugging dental dam sticking groaning stroking masturbation moaning sighing rubbing bodies touching stroking playing



tenancy / finding somewhere to live

If you have to pay for your accommodation, especially in the more expensive cities, it's going to take a major chunk of any money you may have. Living costs will include not only rent but also bills, bond, things you may rent or buy together (like washing machines) as well as food and things like toilet paper, cleaning things etc etc. Basically, it's expensive to live - and almost impossible to survive on the measly amount of AUSTUDY that some of us are lucky(?) enough to get.

Places you might want to live include - at your parents home, in colleges, on university housing (if your uni has any ; more likely they've just spent vast sums of money on 're-housing' the vice chancellor) in shared accommodation with friends or in a squat.

Most unis have housing offices which may be able to help you find cheap accommodation or at least let you know where to start looking. If you can get involved in a housing co-operative that's often a cheap and fun way to live.

If you want to live in shared accommodation you can either move into a house that's already been setup, or set one up yourself. If you want to move into an existing one check around on uni noticeboards, (you can put signs up too, saying what kind of house you're looking for), look on noticeboards in coffee shops and bookshops where you think people you might like to live with could hang out, ask around alot - often someone knows of a room that's coming up somewhere. You can also look in 'share accommodation' ads in newspapers.

There are some special share accommodation services in some cities (such as ones specifically for women and for gays and lesbians). Ask around to see if there's anything like that operating in your area.

The advantage of moving into a house that's already been set up is that probably most of the basic furniture things will be there (like fridges, living room furniture etc), and the phone and gas/electricity will already be connected. All of these can be major expenses if you have to start from scratch.

Starting up your own household means you have a lot of freedom to decide where you want to live and who with (assuming you can find somewhere affordable etc). It's very expensive though - gas, electricity and telephone companies all often require a bond which can be as high as \$250, as well as having to pay to get these services connected or reconnected. You will also have to pay a bond for the whole house (usually 4 weeks rent).

Squatting

Given the number of empty houses in most cities, and the number of homeless people, squatting seems like an obvious option. Squatting involves moving into a house which is empty and using it as shelter. Amazingly, this positive use of space is against the law. The powers that be would rather come in and smash up the toilet in a house you are squatting (so no-one can use it and it stays there empty) than let you, or anyone else, stay there. If you're interested in finding out more about squatting there are squatters groups all over the place - contact your local tenants union for information about where you can get in touch with them. They can help you connect electricity, change locks, find out where houses are empty and how long they haven't been occupied for etc etc.

tenants unions

Tenants Unions are organisations of tenants concerned with fair dealing in tenancy matters. Unions provide representation for tenants against unfair treatment from real estate agents or property owners. Other things they do include lobbying on tenancy reform, publicising tenant's rights and problems, researching and promoting long term solutions to meet everyone's housing needs and producing resources etc etc. See pages 32-33 for contacts.

making you think you're thinking

using drugs

'drugs' include legal (alcohol, cigarettes, coffee etc) drugs, illegal (marijuana, amphetamines, opiates, etc) and prescribed drugs. This information is not written to condemn or condone the use or abuse of any drug, but to provide a brief and accurate account of the possible effects and side effects of most drugs likely to be encountered in a recreational setting. The vast majority of adults in our society use at least one recreational drug on a regular basis. Regular use of particular recreational drugs may lead to tolerance for or dependence on that drug. If you feel like you are becoming addicted to or dependant on a drug, you should consider seeing a drug and alcohol counsellor, who can help you work out what safe use of drugs is for you.

caffeine - in coffee, tea, coca cola, no doze, etc is therefore a stimulant and can keep you awake, but is also addictive, and eventually will wreck your nervous system, upset your stomach, and increase stress and insomnia.

Nicotine - in cigarettes is highly addictive, and can cause heart and lung disease, impaired breathing, cancer and death. Nicotine doesn't only affect the smoker, but also those around you. If there is one drug that is widely regarded as the hardest to give up, that's nicotine.

alcohol - is one of the most common, accepted and abused drugs. While the short term effects of alcohol are pretty positive; relaxation, breakdown of inhibition and euphoria, it is also addictive and taken in excess can cause nausea, hangovers, stupor, aggression, unconsciousness and even death. The long term effects include obesity, impotence, psychosis, ulcers, malnutrition, cirrhosis of the liver, brain damage, delirium tremors and death. There is no way to speed up 'sobering up' and alcohol may be affecting your performance even when you feel quite in control. Alcohol's effects are magnified when taken with almost any other drug and you should make sure that you don't mix things which could be harmful to you.

illegal drugs

dope, marijuana, hash, grass can, in the short term, induce euphoria, relax you, make you laugh, and breakdown your inhibitions. Higher doses can lead to hallucinations, paranoia, lack of motor co-ordination and eventual sleep. In the long term, it's not harmless; it can impair your short term memory, give you asthma, bronchitis, and can be psychologically addictive. It's illegal to smoke, eat, grow or possess marijuana, and if you are caught using or growing it you can face a hefty fine, a criminal record and maybe jail. **uppers/amphetamines/speed/goey** cause euphoria, increased alertness, and inspiration. Large amounts can also cause restlessness, hallucination, rapid speech and convulsions. Doses usually last 6-12 hours and the 'coming down' effects are the reverse - fatigue, irritability, often depression with lethargy and disturbed sleep patterns. Psychologically very addictive, can lead to 'amphetamine psychosis'; almost indistinguishable from the symptoms labelled 'acute paranoid schizophrenia'. Also dangerous to mix with other drugs. If you inject speed or any other drugs make sure you have your own needle or clean fits properly.

ecstasy induces a feeling of wellbeing and love for others, as well as a profound relaxation and a dissolving of social inhibitions. There are few after effects but ecstasy is not harmless! There have been many deaths following a standard dose of ecstasy, as well as near fatal incidents. The drug selectively destroys tissues of the brain that it works on, causing irreparable nerve damage.

cocaine/coke - results in feelings of exhilaration and euphoria. Adverse effects are intense irritability, depression, psychosis, damage to the nasal septum and blood vessels.

lsd/trips; alters perceptions. can cause hallucinations and makes you 'speedy'. Bad trips will happen, and in some people trips can induce severe mental disturbance - but in most cases a supportive environment and a straight friend can help alleviate the problem.

narcotics - heroin, hammer, harry - mainly swallowed or injected. In general these drugs affect the brain's activity in many areas, leading primarily to a relief of pain, but also an intense euphoria upon injecting, as well as many other effects on the body, such as constipation, relief from coughing, vomiting, respiratory depression, sometimes allergic reactions, tremors, convulsions and eventual death at very high doses. Physically as well as mentally addictive. If you are using needles, make sure you don't share or, if you do, clean them properly!

Prescription drugs should all be viewed as dangerous and shouldn't be mixed with recreational drugs. Always check what possible side effects drugs you're taking could have.

Tranquillisers/ anxiolitics - legal with prescription- used in treatment of stress, anxiety, phobias etc. Addictive and a high level of tolerance can occur. Rapid withdrawal from significant doses can be dangerous. Should not be mixed with other drugs.

HOW TO CLEAN A FIT



wash the needle twice in cold water (hot water makes blood clot), twice in bleach and then twice in water again. Don't inject bleach into your body - it won't stop you getting HIV but it will be very painful. Remember to clean the fit between every use. Use the strongest and most recently bought bleach that you can find (like Domestos, hospital strength bleach). Always dispose of your needle properly - take it back to needle exchange, put it in the fitpack, drop it in a disposal bin, or dispose of it in any sealable puncture proof container. No one has to share a needle & risk getting HIV or hep B. You can get them at needle exchanges free, or at chemists they cost about a dollar each.

violence

'Domestic violence' can include physical assaults (like kicks, punches, threats with knives or other weapons) or menacing threats like "I'll kill you" etc. because of the way that our community views domestic violence, it's very easy for people to remove the idea of 'violence' from the phrase and think only of 'domestic'. Domestic violence is violent and criminal.

Violence against women is not the result of actions by individually 'disturbed/deviant' men, but is the result of a whole society which tolerates violence against women and in some cases even thinks it is appropriate. Domestic violence, sexual assault, street murders and attacks on women, incest and pornography are all part of a patriarchal society, one where there is unequal power relationships between men and women, with men having disproportionate social, economic and political power. No-one has the right to be violent towards you.

If you have been assaulted by your partner you should consider pressing charges against him or pressing the police to press charges. There are different laws in different states and if you want to know the specific law in your state, contact your local community legal service.

Some police are reluctant to become involved in 'domestics' but their duty to prevent breaches of the peace and to apprehend people who have committed criminal offences extends to assaults committed in the home by one spouse upon another or upon children. If there is no intervention the violence gets worse (over 3/4 of the women murdered in NSW are killed by their partners after a period of physical and emotional abuse).

There are 24 hour domestic violence crisis lines in all states. If you want support, or to take any action, contact your local service (see pgs 32-33). Also see refugees, rape and sexual harrassment.

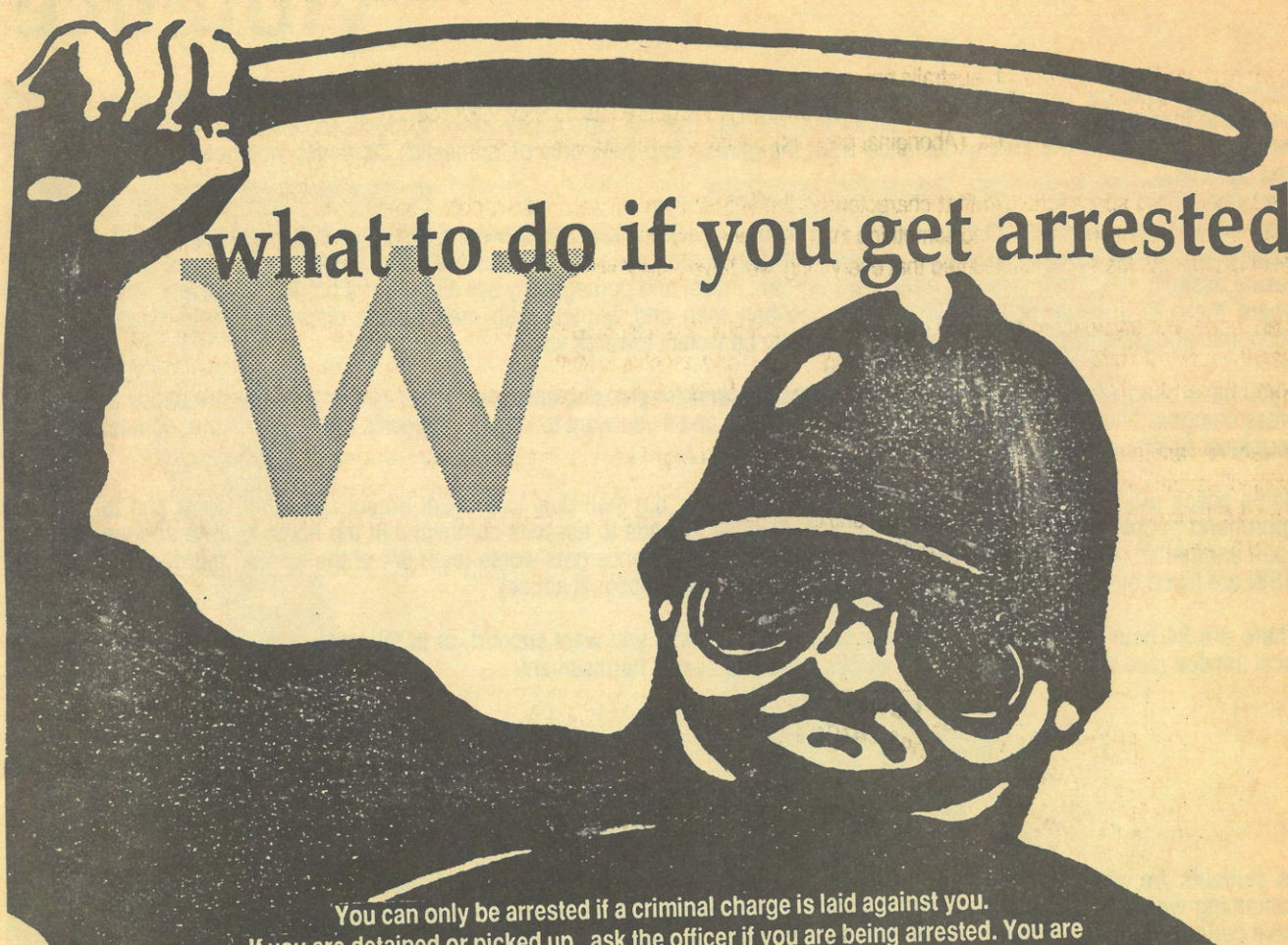
volunteering

as students we often work voluntarily (ie without pay) for many reasons. It might be to get experience, to support something we think is important, or as part of our coursework. Volunteer work should be seen as a job, where you have certain rights and responsibilities, just as a paid worker would. These may include:

1. The right to be treated as a co-worker - not just free help.
2. The right to suitable work- with consideration for personal preference, temperament, abilities, education and employment background.
3. The right to know as much about the organisation as possible - its policies, its people, its programmes.
4. The right to continuing education on the job - as a follow-up to initial training, providing information about new developments.
5. The right to training for the job - thoughtfully planned and effectively presented.
6. The right to sound guidance and direction - by someone who is experienced and well informed and who has the time to invest in giving guidance.
7. The right to a place to work - an orderly, designated place, conducive to work and worthy of the job to be done.
8. The right to promotion and a variety of experience - through advancement to greater responsibility or by transfer from one activity to another.
9. The right to be heard - to have a part in planning, to feel free to make suggestion, to be shown respect for an honest opinion.

If you're going to be working somewhere voluntarily for a while, it might be worth thinking about negotiating a contract before you start. It's important to let the people you'll be working with know what your expectations are, and to find out what their expectations are of you. There are often hassles when paid and unpaid workers are working together, so it's important to clear these up as soon as possible. If you're volunteering, you're not there to get exploited! make sure you're getting something out of it too (experience, skills, networking, a nice warm glow....etc etc) There are volunteer centres in most states, (see pages 32-33) which can offer you support and information.

but knowledge = power



what to do if you get arrested

You can only be arrested if a criminal charge is laid against you.

If you are detained or picked up, ask the officer if you are being arrested. You are entitled to know what charge(s) are being laid against you provided you are not seeking to run away.

You can be arrested by police if:

- you are caught in the act of or immediately after committing a crime,
- the officer suspects with reasonable cause that you've committed a crime,
- you are loitering at night and the officer suspects with reasonable cause that you're about to commit a crime.

Know your rights:

- you have the right to remain silent (though it's advisable to give your name and address),
- you are required to make a statement to police. Anything you say can, and probably will, be used against you in court,
- you are entitled to legal advice,
- you are entitled to bail (apply to the Station Sergeant the minute you get to the cell/gaol),
- you don't have to be fingerprinted or photographed unless there is some doubt of your identity, or it relates to the alleged crime,
- you can be frisked and searched by cops but only a doctor can perform a body search. Police are only allowed to use force if you resist a lawful arrest. If you resist lawful arrest you may be charged with resisting, hindering or assaulting a police officer in the execution of their duty. This offence can carry a \$2000 fine or 2 years in prison.

Make sure you:

- keep a record of everything that police say and do to you and what you do and say to them,
- go straight to a doctor if you've been injured at the hands of police. Have them photographed and get a medical record signed by the doctor.

break the laws

like bread

xenophobia

is fear or hatred of "foreigners". In Australia persons who are not Anglo are considered "foreigners". Anglo-Capitalist-Australia is considered the norm (inside) and all other cultures-views are regarded as "foreign" (outside). Within this dichotomy, even the original occupants of Australia, (Aboriginal peoples) are considered outside of the norm.

The hysteria and sensationalism that characterises the immigration debate is often poorly disguised racism: the bizarre assumption that I have more right to something than someone else because I was born on a different side of a line to them is never discussed. Instead it is assumed that everything 'we' have, 'they' want.

Even those who argue for immigration use racist assumptions. It is assumed that the western capitalist world is superior to everything in the Third World, and that by 'allowing' Third World peoples to immigrate to Australia the western world is doing them a big favour. These underlying racist assumptions need to be challenged at a fundamental level. Don't believe the hype!

Universities are in no way immune from the growth in racist ideology in Australian society. Neo-Nazi graffiti, tutorial insults, racist jokes, intimidation and violence are all endemic on campuses. Racism is not ever funny or clever. The racist is most powerful, however, when we do not speak out and do something about it. If you are subject to racial harassment, or witness it, you have a right to be angry. Speak out!



resist • rise up • insurrection • uprising • revolution • revolt • struggle • change •

young people

There are lots of age-related laws in our society. Some of them vary from state to state; the information printed below is correct for NSW only!! if you want to check what the laws are in your state contact your local community legal centre.

You get less AUSTUDY and unemployment benefits if you're under 21, and even less if you're under 18. This seems pretty strange when you think that you don't pay less for rent, food etc depending on how old you are. But try explaining that to social security or DEET!

There's lots of discrimination against young people ; you might find it harder to get work, to get somewhere to live, etc etc. In NSW:

You can't be held guilty of any crime till you're 10

Under 16 : a conviction will not be recorded in a children's court

Over 16: your conviction can be recorded

You can be sent to an adult prison at 18.

You can't be held guilty of any crime till you're 10

At 10 you can be sent to a detention centre

At 16 you can get jobsearch allowance

if you're 15 ask about special benefits

you can buy condoms at any age

you can't leave school till you're 15.

You can leave home when you're 16

You can get a full time job when you're 15.

Girls can have sex legally at 16.

You can buy alcohol and go to the pub when you're 18

You can get 'L' plates at 16

You can get 'P' plates at 17

You can get a full licence at 18

you need your parents consent for an abortion if you're under 14

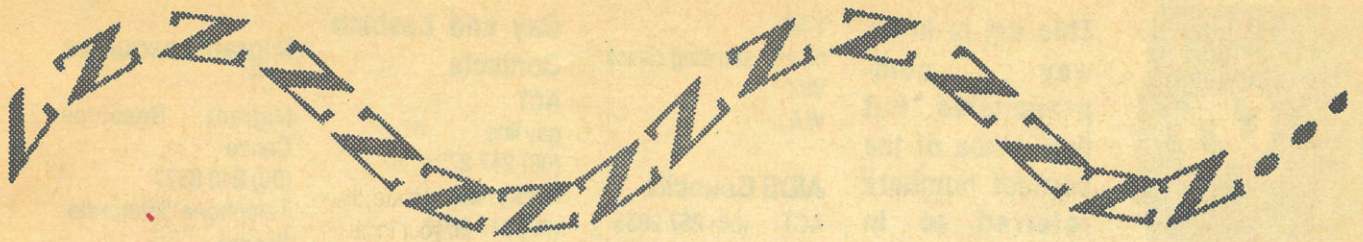
your signature on a contract usually isn't valid till you're 18.



You can check what the age-related laws are in your state at your local community legal centre.

There are also lots of services specifically for young people ; these include refuges, legal advice, drop in centres.

See the contact pages 32 -33 or check with your welfare officer at uni.



While everybody else is sleeping, go graffiting. Graffiti has long been a form of public art and public critique, ever since tomb robbers graffitied the Egyptian pharaohs tombs. People go on graffiti runs for lots of reasons : expression, political propaganda, communication, claiming space, and giving an alternative commentary to advertising and media. There are not many spaces in this world that are given to the people; with a spray can in your hand you can take the space out of the control of the elite. Graffiti can also be good as part of any campaign, to publicise your ideas and actions cheaply and effectively.

Its easy not to get caught.

Graffiti should be recognised as art.

Graffiti should be used as social art.

Graffiti should be valued as a weapon for social change

Deface billboards at every opportunity.

While the world is sleeping, find your voice.

everything could be different.
everything could be different.
everything could be different.

This list is in no way comprehensive but lists some of the contact numbers referred to in catalyst. Most contact numbers will also act as referral points ; if the specific number you want isn't here, ring the closest service and ask them for help.

Aboriginal health centres

ACT
(06) 257 1515
NSW
(02) 699 2493
SA
(08) 223 5011
VIC
Aboriginal Advancement League
(03) 480 6377
WA
(09) 328 3888

abortion clinics

ACT
no free-standing clinics ; contact women's health service (06) 205 1078 for information
NSW
Everywomen's health centre
(02) 569 9522
Bessie Smyth Foundation
(02) 764 4885
NT
no free standing abortion clinic
QLD
no free standing abortion clinics - contact *children by choice* (07) 257 5377 for information
SA
no free standing clinics

TAS
no free standing clinics
VIC
WA

AIDS Councils

ACT (06) 257 2855
NSW (02) 2833222
NT (089) 41 1711
QLD
(07) 844 1990
SA
(08) 362 1611
TAS
(002) 31 1930
VIC
(03) 483 6700
WA
(09) 227 8355

domestic violence contacts

ACT
Domestic Violence crisis line
(06) 248 7800 (24 hours)
NSW
(02) 560 1605 (m-f, 9-5)
(02) 799 6949 (ah)
NT
(089) 81 9227
(008) 019 116 (both 24 hrs)
QLD
Domestic Violence Resource centre (07) 857 6299
Crisis care service (07) 227 5999 (24hr)
(008) 177 135
SA
Domestic Violence Services
(08) 207 8900
Crisis call (08) 293 8666
(008) 188 118 (24 hours)
TAS
(002) 30 25 29
VIC
(03) 329 8433 (24 hours)
WA
(09) 325 1111
(09) 321 4144
(008) 199 008 (24 hours)

Gay and Lesbian

Contacts

ACT
gay line
(06) 247 2726
lesbian line
(06) 247 8882
NSW
gay and lesbian line
(02) 319 2799
QLD
gay and lesbian counselling service
(07) 844 2967
SA
gay and lesbian counselling service
(008) 182 233
VIC
gay and lesbian switchboard
(03) 650 7711
WA
gay and lesbian counselling service
(09) 328 9044

legal aid centres

ACT
(06) 243 3411
SA Legal Services Commission
(08) 232 1232
(008) 18 8126
TAS
Legal Aid, Hobart (002) 34 6544
Launceston
(003) 31 7088
Burnie (004) 31 5622
VIC
Legal Aid Commission
(03) 607 0234
Women's Legal Resource Group
(03) 416 02 94
WA
Youth Legal Service
(09) 481 0560
Sussex St Community Law Service

Migrant resources

ACT
Migrant Resource Centre
(06) 248 8577
Telephone Interpreter Service
(06) 249 8555
NSW
Immigrant Women's Resource Centre
(02) 646 1779
SA
Telephone Interpreter Service
(08) 213 1999
After Hours, toll free
(008) 333 330
Migrant Resource Centre
(08) 212 1622
TAS
Telephone Interpreter Service
(002) 34 2599
VIC
Migrant Women Workers support and Education, contraception and Health (WICH)
(03) 347 3844
WA
Migrant Information Centre
(09) 220 2311
Telephone Interpreter Service
(09) 325 9144

public radio stations

ACT
2XX (06) 249 4512
NSW
2SER (02) 218 6300
2RSR (02) 550 9552
Radio Redfern
(02) 319 3260
QLD
4ZZZ (07) 371 5111
SA
5MMM (08) 410 0937
TAS
7THE (002) 341 921

VIC
3CR (03) 419 8377

rape crisis centres

ACT (06) 247 2525 (24 hours)

(06) 247 8071 (bh)

QLD (07) 84 4008

SA (08) 293 8667

TAS (002) 311811

VIC (03) 328 8433

sex worker rights groups

ACT

Workers in Sex Employment (WISE)
(06) 257 2855

QLD

SQWISI (self help for Qld workers in the sex industry)

(07) 844 4565

SA

Prostitutes Association of SA (PASA)
(08) 362 5775

VIC

Prostitutes Collective of Victoria
(03) 534 8319

WA

SIERA (Sex Worker Group)
(09) 277 6935

student groups - national

left alliance c/- national co-ordinator (02) 550 5543

nowsa c/- your women's officer on campus

nosca : (02) 663 0461

nus: (03)

sich (02) 389 1700

tenants advice

NSW

tenants union
(02) 247 3813

SA

Tenancy Advice and other Legal help
Norwood Legal Centre

(08) 572 361

TAS

Tenancy Union
(002) 344393

VIC

Tenants Union
(03) 419 5577

WA

Tenants Advice Service
(09) 328 6278

Users Groups

ACT

ACT IV League
(06) 247 3700

NSW

NSW Users and AIDS Association
(02) 369 3455

NT

Territory Users Forum
(089) 41 1711

QLD

QLD IV and AIDS Association
(07) 844 7440

SA

IV League of SA
(08) 362 3106

TAS

TAS Users Community AIDS Advocacy
(002) 31 1930

VIC

Vic IV Drug use & AIDS group (03) 417 1466

WA

WA IV Drug Users Equity
(09) 227 8355

unemployed workers unions

Unemployed Workers Union and Jobless Action (06) 247 9001

NSW

Unemployed Worker's Union
(02) 319 7325
Wollongong Out of Workers Union
(042) 26 2654

VIC

Unemployed Workers' Union and Campaign Against Poverty and Unemployment (CAPU)

(03) 650 4890

TAS

Unemployed Workers Union Launceston
(003) 342 903

Volunteers Centres

NSW (02) 231 4000

QLD (08) 229 9440

SA (08) 232 0199

TAS (002) 306 354

VIC (03) 650 5541

WA (09) 220 0676

welfare rights centres

ACT

Welfare Rights and Legal Centre
(06) 247 2177

SA

Welfare Rights Centre
(08) 223 4446

TAS

Welfare Rights Centre
(003) 342903

VIC

Welfare Rights Unit
(03) 416 1111

WA

Welfare Rights and Advocacy Service
(09) 328 5170

women's health centres/ referral services

ACT

Women's Health Service (06) 2051078
Womens' Info and Referral Centre
(06) 245 4650

QLD

Brisbane Women's Health Centre (07) 839

9962

SA

Dale St Women's Health Centre (08) 47 7033

Women's Information Switchboard

metro (08) 223 1244

rural (08) 227 0086

Toll free (08) 188 158

TAS

Womens Information Service

(002) 342166

(008) 001377

VIC

Women's Information and Referral Exchange (WIRE)

(03) 654 6844

(008) 136 570

WA

Women's Information Referral Exchange (WIRE)

(09) 222 0444

Women's Refuges

(09) 325 7716

Youth Services

ACT

Shortcuts (info, referral, advocacy for young people)

(06) 257 1515

Youthline (06) 257 2333

SA

Second Storey (Youth Service)

(08) 232 0233

VIC

Action Centre (Youth oriented, confidential service with counselling)

(03) 654 4766

toll free (008) 013 952

WA

Youthline

(09) 381 2500

& r e s o u r c e s



what's happening where

things are about to start happening in Adelaide with a big push for more active membership from TAFE students. If you'd like to get involved contact Lwellyn.

Adelaide

The Prisoners Support Booklet is about to be sent to the printers. The booklet contains information on welfare and related agencies, basic needs (food, housing, money) and personal counselling available. It will be distributed to prisoners on release from Townsville Gaol by the Prisoners Aid Society. The collective is also following up complaints about unfair treatment by the DSS, giving ex-inmates the run around when they register for benefits. They are also planning for O week and of course the SICH National Conference which they will be hosting in July.

Townsville

Melbourne

SICHHVIC will be holding a workshop / VPS evaluation on February 23rd which will launch the collective into an active 1992. Tinzar, the new national co-ordinator, will be there to discuss projects and campaigns. Contact Carolyn Foley on (03) 416 9531 or the national office for more information.

Sydney

has gone safe sex mad! Collective members have been working on the SICH safe sex kit. Sydney SICH is also involved in the planning for an activist conference organised by Left Alliance, and are organising a float for the gay and Lesbian Mardi Gras - theme 'dance proud, fuck safe, make revolution'. If you're interested in getting involved contact Eugene on (02) 660 5222

are working with a lesbian safe sex working party which grew out of the lesbian safe sex workshop organised in Newcastle last year. They also plan to produce a catalyst later in the year, and some members are involved in a campaign against a major development project that threatens the local environment. Contact Alison if you'd like to get involved.

Newcastle

who to contact

wagga wagga

will be organising a safe sex campaign and SICH meeting/BBQ for O week. They are looking forward to an active 1992. Contact Chris c/- the student union.

Perth

held the SICH conference in 1991 and are raring to go in 1992! contact Kathryn to get involved.

will be having a SICH Safe Sex Kit Stall during O'Week and have plans for an on-going sexuality / safe - sex campaign. They are also continuing to work with the Students Against Cuts in an education campaign. And Radio Loonacy - a series of radio programmes dealing with mental health issues - is on the verge of being heard! The Radio Loonacy collective is still looking for more people to get involved in putting the first programme together. If you'd like to know more contact Carolyn on (07) 844 8805

Brisbane

and other places.....

There are people interested in starting collectives up in Hobart, Launceston, Canberra, Darwin and Toowoomba this year. Please contact the National Office if you're interested, would like to do things, or get in touch with other people in your area!

SA

Llewlyn Jones
(08) 326 1523

WA

Kathryn Turnbull
(09) 330 4055

VIC

Eleanor Robinson
(03) 419 7839

Sydney

Tracey Nixon
(02) 550 4908

Newcastle

Alison Ruherford
(049) 265 489

Wagga Wagga

Chris Roche
c/- Charles Sturt SU
(069) 331 212

Brisbane

Fiona McKean
(07) 844 4241

Townsville

Lorraine Watson
(077) 782 701

What's on

february

8th - Feminist offensive for reproductive freedom -party 2-5pm,
carlton gardens, Melbourne

12th - More not less campaign meeting 6pm - 155 Lygon St, Carlton, Melbourne (03)
388 1777

10th-12th: Left Alliance national Conference, Melbourne - contact Anna Davis (02) 660
5222

20th - Demo against the Queen - contact Left Alliance for details

22nd - gay Activism into the Nineties - workshop - gay and lesbian rights lobby (02) 360
6650

25th - ACTUP demo - Sydney contact (02) 281 0362

29th - Mardi Gras parade (with a SICH float - dance proud, fuck safe, make revolution!)
-Sydney

28th- 6 March Adelaide Writers festival contact GPO Box 1269 Adelaide, SA, 5000

march

7th - International Women's Day March and celebrations - everywhere!

14th& 15th - SICH National meeting - Bundeena, near Sydney - contact
(02) 389 1700 for details.

28th - Burma Alert dinner - fundraiser - Sydney - contact Tinzar on (02) 389 1700

and coming up..

22nd - 24th April : (or thereabouts) Activist Conference - Macquarie University - Sydney contact
SICH or Anna Davis on (02) 660 5222 for details.

July - SICH National Conference - Townsville - contact (02) 389 1700 for details

July - Network Of Women Students of Australia Conference - Adelaide - contact your women's
officer for info

NATIONAL MEETING !

SICH Sydney and the National Office are hosting the first national meeting of 1992. national meetings are held twice a year and provide an opportunity for SICH members from all over Australia to get together, determine what campaigns and projects we want to focus on in the future, learn new skills, meet each other, share ideas, and have a good time! The meeting will be divided into two days ; the first day we will be deciding what SICH will look like in the future, in the light of funding cuts etc. This is an opportunity to make SICH anything we want it to be, and should be very exciting!

The second day we will be having a PACIN (Phillipines-Australia Cultural Interaction Network) hosted workshop. Those of you who attended the national meeting in March 1991 will be familiar with PACIN's approach to activism through culture and fun. The day will focus on active campaigns, projects and skills and we should be able to go home with a clear idea of not only our priorities and fun and exciting ideas for the rest of the year, but how we're actually going to make them happen. PTO for the full agenda.

where? Bundeena, at the entrance to the Royal National Park just south of Sydney. We will be staying in the conference centre, near the beach, with a swimming pool and bushland surrounds.

The conference centre is about 5 minutes walk from the ferry from Cronulla, or a 15 minute drive from Audley train station

when? Saturday and Sunday, 14th and 15th March.

The Annual General Meeting will be at 9am March 15th.

See over for the agenda for both meetings.

registration form

name _____

address _____

contact number _____

campus _____

collective _____

any special needs?

attendance at the national meeting is free and includes meals saturday morning - sunday lunchtime, as well accomodation on friday and saturday nights. A travel subsidy is avaiable to collective members. contact the national office or your local contact for more information.

all forms must be returned to PO Box 657, Bondi Junction, NSW, 2022, by March 3rd

*free fun free fun free fun free fun free fun free fun free fun
free fun free fun free fun free fun free fun free fun free fun
free fun free fun free fun free fun free fun free fun*

AGENDA FOR NATIONAL

MEETING

14-15 th March

PLACE: BUNDEEENA (just outside of Sydney)

FRIDAY MARCH 13TH

(evening) -FUN THINGS

SATURDAY MARCH 14TH

- 9:00**
- * appointment of minutes taker
 - * apologies
 - * introductions
 - * acceptance of/amendments to agenda
 - * ratification of previous NM minutes
 - * business arising from minutes
 - * Reports - collectives
 - management committee
 - Resource worker
 - National Co-ordinator
 - National Administrator
 - * questions

11:00-11:30 break

- * staff structure for rest of 1992
- * question time

- 12:00**
- * introductions game
 - * introduction to SICH
 - * small group discussion: what we want SICH to be.

1:00-2:00 lunch

- 2:00**
- * report back from discussion
 - * small group discussion
 - aim: - no decision needs to be made at this point
 - initial responses to proposed new structures.
 - noting down any new proposals that have arisen

3:00 come back together - form new groups

- * small groups discussion
- aim: - the group should come up with preferred options

3:30 break

- 4:00**
- * report back from both small group discussions

- 4:30**
- * group discussion and decision on structure for 1993.
 - (option: re-evaluate the structure in 1994 or 1995)

- 6:00**
- * close of day

SATURDAY NIGHT - * FUN THINGS

SUNDAY 15TH

- 9:00** ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
- * opening, apologies
 - * facilitator selected
 - * accepting minutes of past AGM
 - * financial and auditors report
 - * appointment of auditor for next financial year
 - * constitutional amendments (see below)
 - * election of returning officer for AGM
 - * election of management committee
 - * close of AGM

10:00

PACIN (Phillipines Australia Cultural Inter-action Network) workshop

- AIM:
- * to empower SICH activists
 - * to establish SICH's direction for 1992 and future
 - * to develop projects for collectives to take back to their campuses.

1:00 - 2:00 lunch

2:00 PACIN workshop continues

- 4:00**
- * new facilitator/minutes taker chosen
 - * small group discussion
 - EITHER -

1. aim: - developing loose plans for collectives to implement the projects that come out of the PACIN workshop.

OR -

2. skills work shops

- 5:00**
- * reports from the groups
 - * general discussion
 - * we all pat each other on the back
 - * goodbyes

EVERY ONE GOES AWAY WITH AN IDEA OF HOW TO BEGIN IMPLEMENTING A PROJECT

6:00 THE END.

proposed changes to constitution:

5. membership of SICH

5.2 OMIT "membership will be for a period of one calendar year or until the 31st December of the year of acceptance which ever comes first and is renewable annually".

INSERT "Membership shall be for the period of study undertaken and one additional year, after which members become associate members".

5.11.1.6 OMIT
"on the 31st December each year"

INSERT "one calendar year after the termination of their studies".

management committee 1992

are you interested in being part of an active and dynamic national organisation? SICH is looking for management committee members for 1992 - 3 . The management committee 'manages' SICH between national meeting. The new management committee will be elected at the AGM on Sunday the 15th March (see opposite page for ore info). No experience neccesary, just enthiusiam and a commitment to the aims and objectives of SICH.It's a chance to learn new skills, meet new people and have lots of input into the way SICH works (and fun too!) If you're interested or would like to find out more, contact the national office on (02) 389 1700.

membership form

STUDENT INITIATIVES IN COMMUNITY HEALTH Inc. is a national network of students concerned with issues of social importance. SICH offers a forum for students to challenge existing inequalities in society and explore new ideas in both theory and practice. If you would like to become a member of SICH complete the details below and forward to:

THE MEMBERSHIP SECRETARY

SICH

PO BOX 657

BONDI JUNCTION NSW 2022 Ph (02) 389 1700 Fx (02) 387 5032

Membership entitles you to receive our tri-annual journal Catalyst and regular newsletter Healthy Dissident. We will also keep you informed of National and State/Regional happenings, such as conferences, workshops and National meetings, etc. National office facilities are also available to members which includes an extensive resource library. There is no membership fee. The constitution is available at the national office.

Full Name of individual or organisation.....

Address.....

Postcode.....Contact Number: (.....).....

Institution.....Course.....Major.....Year.....

I agree to abide by the Constitution and rules of SICH

Signature.....Date.....

Tick For: New Membership .

Renew Membership

Associate Membership

Catalyst

Burocat

Meetings: State

National .

Projects

Office Use Only:

Date received.....

Nomination accepted by:

Name.....

Signature.....

Date.....

alienation

(We get up in the morning)
(but the morning isn't ours)
(we get ready for learning)
(but the learning isn't ours)
(we go to the university)
(but the university isn't ours)
(we study all day)
(but what we study isn't ours)
(we produce alot of knowledge)
(but the knowledge isn't ours)
(we go back home)
(but the home isn't ours)
(we would like to be social)
(but society isn't ours)